WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY BARMADUKE FISKO HALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. V. NO. 4 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
6th January	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA *	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT *	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	18,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th "	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA
NALDERA
MALWA
KARKUNDA
* EGYPT

Through steamers from Australia.

Through steamer from China.

This P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL MAIL leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
30th January	MASHOBRA	8,288
13th "	NUDDEA	7,928
27th February	MADURA	8,600
13th "	DOMALA	—
27th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
10th "	MANDALA	8,246
24th April	NEVASA	9,071
8th "	MANORA	7,888

* Do not carry passengers

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
23rd January	KARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
6th March	MANTUA	
3rd April	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
2nd "	HASA	Karachi coasting
9th "	VASNA	Bushehr via Karachi
16th "	KARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
23rd "	INCA	Karachi direct.
30th "	KABAPARA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Rates and dates of Freights and Passage for R. & C. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.

B. B. Box 183.

NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

HARDING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Further rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.

Telegrams No. 1836.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	11th Dec.	7th Jan.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamonoi.	27th Dec.	13th Jan.
Kosedo Maru	S. Yanagi.	18th Jan.	30th Jan.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	8th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima.	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kaga Maru	T. Osada	6857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*Muroran Maru	T. Harenchi	5354	12th Jan.	13th Jan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	11th Jan.	18th Jan.
Aya Maru	Y. Narui	6097	9th "	21st "
Yamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5845	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb.
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima	6th Feb		8th Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 25,59,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 25,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

E. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	30,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	23,15,861	15	1
Reserve	Funds	15,59,351	11	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Kapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SETH RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Station.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,78,500
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,609
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 55,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changsha	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Tsuruzaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,27,27,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	90,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 16-8-21	89,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

98-99, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Mamoa Street.

LONDON, AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 20,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

E. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

Post Box No. 327.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 5,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 1 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

E. I. PARKER AND CO.,
Agents.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/1 Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN &
Managing

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary.
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MARSHALL,
Acting Branch Secretary
Lipton's Buildings
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOM

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanence

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 14.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.

Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—6, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,560
Reserve Fund	£ 256,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Fassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report has commenced a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of insurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April 1923, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 4,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance may be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
62, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP

CAPITAL	F.	80,000,000	$6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F.	50,139,249	$4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati speaking GRADUATE for a local High School. Apply to Box No. 7576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2424

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A B.A., as SANSKRIT TEACHER for Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort. Apply by letter to Principals.
A R2423

WANTED—SPINNING SUPERVISORS for night work in a mofussil mill. Good salary to experienced men. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7570, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11778

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with Workshop experience for Model Industries. Pay Rs. 200 to 300 p.m. Apply with testimonials to—Manager, Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra.
A R2409

WANTED—An experienced man knowing English and accounts to manage a Stores-shop. Apply, stating salary required, to the HON. SECRETARY, Israelite Co-operative Stores, 9, Umerkhadi, Bombay.
A R2429

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—JUNIOR CLERKS with knowledge of Filing and General Work, timber experience preferred. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11789

WANTED—ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS and SENIOR and JUNIOR CLERKS. Apply in own hand writing to the Secretary, The BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAY CO., Ltd., stating age, qualifications previous experience and salary expected.
A C11782

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Cultured HINDU, knowing efficient English correspondence type writing and good Gujarati Hand. Good prospects. Apply immediately Box No. 7578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2430

WANTED AT ONCE.—Good, experienced MEN for Process Block Making, Printers, Half Tone Etchers and Operators, Line Etchers, Engravers, Misters and Processers. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 7571 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11779

WANTED—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT FOREMAN for Carpentry and Joinery Dept. must have experience in taking out quantities and have some knowledge of designing. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 7568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2432

WANTED—Competent Marathi or Gujarathi knowing (a) DRILL, DRAWING and MUSIC TEACHERS, Males or Females on Rs. 55—4—135, plus Rs. 17 War Allowance p. m.; (b) Lady teachers in English for Girls' Schools on Rs. 45—3—105 plus Rs. 17 War Allowance, if non-Matrics and on Rs. 55—4—135 plus Rs. 17 War Allowance, if Matrics and (c) Sewing and Knitting Mistresses on Rs. 45—3—105, plus Rs. 17 War Allowance. Apply to the undersigned before the 15th instant. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, Bombay, 4th January, 1922.
A C11797

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED by an experienced clerk SITUATION in respectable firm well-up as sales-man and accounts clerk. Ready to join forthwith. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Wesawa (Andheri) Sea side next to Bhagwan Sanatorium. Apply within.
C R2418

BUNGALOW or FLATS at 6, Dadyseth Plot Walkeshwar Road, near Chowpaty. Apply Mr. MADHAWDAS, G. KAPADIA Plot 4.
C R2372

TO LET—SHOPS, BLOCK and MOTOR GARAGE in Soneji House at Sandhurst Road, opposite Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
C R2433

BLOCKS TO BE LET in our Asher mansion at Forjet Street, and Dhun Villa at Gamdevi Laburnum Road. Apply to GOCULDAS DAMODER, 98/100, Vithalwadi Bombay.
C R2426

TO LET, few remaining FLATS of beautiful houses, now completed at Ridge Road, Malabar, Hill, opp. Panalal's Temple, with Sea View East, West and South. Rents from Rs. 320 to Rs. 650. Apply P. S. JOSHI, on spot or Phone 5230.
C R2422

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES and SPACE for Motor works at Girgaum, near Kennedy Bridge in Babajee Gopal Engineer's Wadi, see on the spot or 20, Elphinstone Circle, Hunsraj and Co., Fort, Bombay.
C R2414

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dougall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1904

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

WANTED ACCOMMODATION available for two persons near Chaupaty in a well furnished and ventilated house, fitted with electric light, etc., Rs. 25 only. Hindus preferred. Apply Box No. 7572, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2417

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOCK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 Packets Indian vegetables seeds Rs. 2 12 plants young Rose varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one fancy basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen BANGALORE CITY. C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A DELAGE CAR, 10-12, H.P. with Bosche Magneto, newly painted and relined with a set of Brand new tyres and tubes, stepney wheel speedometer tools, etc., Price Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 7573, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2419

IMMEDIATE FOR SALE—One BUICK MOTOR CAR in good condition with complete dyniam. Price Rs. 2,750. Apply sharp. Huges Road, Contractor, Building in Motor Shed.
JA R2431

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SPINNING MACHINERY, 9 Roller cards, 1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1 Slubbing frame of 34 spindles, 1 Roving frame of 152 spindles, all of Howard and Bullough's make. For prices and further particulars please apply to the AGENTS, the Hukamchand Mills, Ltd., Indore, C. I.
K R2410

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. G. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily, fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Ram's Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
A TH

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Price Rs. 500. Apply Box No. 7574, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2420

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PACKET of five 100 Rupee notes of the Nos. CD/5 44416 (Bombay), DC/72 12110 (Cawnpore), PD/28 80771 PD/31 46835, PD/32 71299 (Calcutta) each. Finder will be properly Rewarded. Write to Box No. 7560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R2432

FINANCIAL.

WANTED A SLEEPING PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 50,000 for a well-known and well established business house. Profit Rs. 10,000 a year. Apply Box No. 7577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2425

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEAP—All varieties of Genuine Khaddar can be had from Sistla Brothers Guntur (Andhradesh) Apply with one anna stamp for samples wholesale and Retail.
T R2702

WHY NOT TO-DAY?—YOU REQUIRE good Swadeshi Hosiery; then Why delay? Cotton Socks, Rs. 6-8; Mercerised, Rs. 13-8; All-Wool (soft and warm) Rs. 27, per dozen. POSTAGE FREE. NARAYANA & CO., Weston Road, CAWNPORE.
T R2408

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus. Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Gigabhai Nathubhai Dharmsala, Murlidhar Temple, Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V.-P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar, Salkia P. O. (Howrah)
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, a few American Brand New Motor Cars for immediate sale. Apply sharps.
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11783

A RARE BOON TO CAPITALISTS.

THE SUKET DURBAR is prepared to give lease of State mineral properties for a decade or two to really enterprising mining concerns on very liberal terms. I have geologically surveyed the State and have found coal, iron, pyrites, and Hydro-carbon products in abundance. Salt, antimony and other rare minerals have also been found. Means of communication are easy Pathankote 150 miles by motor road, Simla 80 miles. Experts are welcome to visit mineral, areas. All applications should reach the undersigned by the end of January, 1922.

PROF. S. K. BANERJI.
Ph. D.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., F.I.A. Com., Dip. in Mining and Geology (London), etc., etc., Mining Engineer, Suket State, Punjab.
Dated, Suket, the 24th Dec. 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE OF HORMUZED GEEMY FACTORY AT DARYAPORE.

Referring to the notice of sale of my above mentioned H. G. factory over the signature of Messrs. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers I hereby inform the public that I am the lawful owner of my said above mentioned and that nobody has any right to sell the same without giving me proper legal notice in respect of any alleged claim relating to the same.

JEHANGIRJI HORMUSJEE
Hormusjee Building, Grant Road,
Bombay.
2428

NOTICE.

AS the GENERAL ELECTIONS by RATE PAYERS wil be held this month, the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending candidates and persons entitled to vote, especially Companies (other than Joint Stock Companies) and Firms that no voting paper signed by any person holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (b) of the Municipal Act to represent such Company or Firm for election purposes will be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm. In cases where all the partners are not in Bombay, a power from a person holding a Power of Attorney from the partners will be accepted, if his power is sufficient to authorise him to vote or to empower some one else to vote for him.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1922.
C11791

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between EBRAHIM JIWAJEE and CURRIMBHOY JIWAJEE carrying on business as Hardware Merchants, and etc., at Lohar Chawl, Bombay, under the style and firm of "JIWAJEE ESSAJEE" and CURRIMBHOY JIWAJEE" has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of January, 1922, so far as concerns the said Ebrahim Jiwajee who retires from the said firm.

The said Currimbhoy Jiwajee will continue to carry on the said business under the names of "JIWAJEE ESSAJEE" and "CURRIMBHOY JIWAJEE."

Dated this 27th day of December, 1921.
(Sd.) EBRAHIM JIWAJEE,
" KARIMBHOY JIWAJEE.
C11753

THE BOMBAY EXPORT IMPORT AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company held on 28th December, 1921, the following Resolution was passed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and that Mr. B. P. Gharda be hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the Company.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1922.

For and on behalf of the Bombay Export Import and Manfg. Co., Ltd.
NEED & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C11781

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LTD.

(Registered in Baroda State)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company on the 30th December, 1921, the FOURTH CALL of Rs. 20 (Rupees Twenty only) per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid, on or before the 1st February, 1922, at the registered office of the Company or to the Company's Bankers the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Baroda or it Branches at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Mehsana Patan, and Nowsari by such shareholders whose names appear on the register on the 31st December, 1921. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all the amounts remaining unpaid on the 1st February, 1922.

The Fourth Call payments will only be received if the amount paid covers previous arrears if any due on all the shares registed against their names upon production of the notice which will be sent to all such shareholders. Non-production of which sent to all such shareholders holders.

TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATNAI
& CO.,
Agents,
The Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd.
Registered office,
Race Course Road, Baroda,
3rd January, 1922.
C11788

TENDERS.

YARN AND COTTON READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for Ready Waste (Cotton and Yarn) at the HINDUSTAN MILL, situated at Jacob Circle and the WESTERN INDIA MILL, situated at Kalachowky Road and which will be received at Company's Office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, till TUESDAY, the 17th instant. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with cash tender. The tenders on company's printed forms only will be accepted.
TA C11796

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of First Class Steam Coal for the Nasik Water Works are invited. The annual consumption of coal for the water works is not less than 900 tons. The rates at which steam coal will be supplied should be with and without Railway charges. The names of the collieries from which the coal will be supplied should also be stated.

S. S. JOSHI,
Chief Officer,
Nasik Municipality.
Nasik, 3rd January, 1922.
11799

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY EXPORT IMPORT & MFG. COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST MEETING of the Creditors of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 7 A, Fort Street, Bombay.

B. P. GHARDA,
Provincial Liquidator.
C11799

NOTICE.

AS the GENERAL ELECTIONS by RATE PAYERS will be held this month, the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending candidates and persons entitled to vote that in every case of a contested Ward Election forms of voting paper will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and that each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only..

No form of voting paper can be supplied to a candidate unless he is himself entitled to vote at the particular ward election.

The forms will be supplied as above free of charge on the day of the Poll at each Polling Place from 8 a.m., to 6 p.m., Bombay Time.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1922.
C11793

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIVJI LINGOO JAYA and LAXUMAN VENKAYA JAYA and PO-CHETTY VENKAYA JAYA, a minor by his mother and natural guardian Lingamabai, widow of Venkaya Lingoo Jaya have contracted to sell to the purchasers, who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest against the said property or any part thereof, either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, portion, share, easement, or otherwise however, are hereby, required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at 8th Kamatipura Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly and as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under EWard No. 1678 (1) and Street No. 25, containing by admeasurement 32 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4190, New No. 10714, Old Survey No. 3946 and New Survey No. 6783 and bounded, on the East by the house of Babil Malkoo Saiboo, on the West by the house of Vithal Manaji Retiwla, on the North by the sweepers passage and on the South by the said 8th Kamatipura Street.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1922.

JUDAH & SOLOMON.
Purchaser's Attorneys
C11798

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in exercise of the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Second Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of September, 1920, and expressed to be made between Pritamdas Tricumdas and Purshottamdas Tricumdas of the first part, Laxmidas Mulji of the second part and Kharashedji Dhanjibhoy Shroff of the third part, the said Khershedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff as second Mortgagee has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, Mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 76, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 1931 Square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 916, Old Survey No. 54-95, New Survey No. 539, together with the messuage tenement or chawl standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5235 and Street No. 9 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Panchayetwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhuvandas Jadowjee and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Panchayetwadi Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhuvandas Jadavjee and on or towards the South by the property of Karsandas Natha and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagors and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure but now redeemed from payment of cess, containing by admeasurement 265 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey Nos. 535 and 536 together with the messuage tenement or chawl standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward 5248 and Street No. 2 all which premises are situate at Bhuleshwar in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the Wall of the Gully belonging to the premises firstly herein before described, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhuvandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Javarilal Vandrawandas and were formerly in the occupation of the Mortgagors and one Vithaldas Ashram and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1922.

MANUBHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
CC1172

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. BHANIRAM GHADSHIRAM, that Haribux Bhaniram, his adopted son, has left his house and is not under his control, and that he is not and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Haribux Bhaniram or other dealings of his and that any persons dealing with him will do so entirely at their own risk.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1922.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Bhaniram Ghadshiram.
C11728

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients BAI RAJKALIBAI, widow of Sitaram Jaynarayan, mother and guardian of Mahavir Sitaram, a minor, and Bai JANKIBAI, Widow of Ramkumar Sitaram Mother and Guardian of Hanumanbux Ramkumar, a minor and Sitaram Jaynarayan (Charity Accounts) have dismissed from their service their Munim RAMKUVAR RADHAKISAN KEDIA as from the 23rd December, 1921, and have cancelled and withdrawn the Powers of Attorneys, dated the 15th day of November, 1920, given by our said clients to the said Ramkuvar Radhakisan Kedia. Any person dealing with the said Ramkuvar Radhakishan Kedia in any manner whatsoever will do so on his own account and risk.

Dated 4th of January, 1922.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Rajkalibai and Jankibai
C11785

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
1, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5821.

DONATIVE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by "stick" hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine Marck's Wall Clock, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant at Eusaf Buildings, Altamount Road Cumballa Hill at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used Cottage Piano with Pianola (combined) by "stick" hand and foot Singer Sewing Machine, Marck's Wall Clock Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice cabinet ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. Pondman Esq., of Nederlandsch Indiesche Banks.

1 English Rover Motor Cycle with side car in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals, Messrs. Boulle, Lagane & Co., Liquidators. The Mannie Swan Shipping Co., Ld., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd January 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

The s.s. Accra built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ld., Barrow-in-Furness, tonnage 2826 Nett 1751 length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22'.3.

The steamer is in good trim and sea worthy and accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.

The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES, Engineering and Miscellaneous, such as: 2 Boilers Vertical, 3 Steam Engines, Fire, Marine and Vertical, 1 Steam Steering Gear, 2 Petrol Engines, Cylinder, 3 Oil Engines, (1) 3 H. P. (1) Single Cylinder and (1) 20-24 H.-P. 5 Steam Pump Pulsometer, 2in. 2½in. 3in. and 4in. 1 Refrigerator, 2 Electric Lighting Set, 18 K. W. with 3 Cylinder Oil Engine, 28 Thermo-Tank Motors, One 60 Tons Crane Sheer Legs 3 pcs.) 3 Cupolas, 4 and 2 Tons, 3 Anchors Mushroom, 3 Anchors Kedge, 13 Winnowing Machines, 3 Cloth Testing Machine, Emery Grinding Machine, 12 Baling Presses Blankets, 27 Baling Presses Hay, 15 15 Crank Shafts, 40 Spiral Springs, 12 Winches, 17 Vegetables Crates, Materials for Bale Shearing Plant, 6 Pile Screw with 12 Drivers, Quadrants Barge Double and Single Circle Elevator for Concrete Mixer, Grab single and double Chain, Soda Water Machines, Wire Rope Steel, Ejectors Admiralty Gun Metal, Test Pump, M. S. Plates, 35ft. by 7ft. 6 in by (5/8 and 11/16in.) Bulb Angles, Forges, Screw Jacks 5, 10 and 15 Tons, 144 Boiler Tubes, Bilge Pump, Gun Metal, 75 Bilge Pumps C.I., with Brass Lids and Plungers, Spanners of Sizes, Gali Pillars C. I. M. S. Chimney in five section (79ft. 6in.), Magnetos, Corn Crushers Hose Pipes, Cart Wheels, Galvanized Sheets, Hoop Iron, Picks and Shovels, Electric Motors, also other miscellaneous and Engineering Stores.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th and WEDNESDAY, the 11th January 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Surplus Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th January 1922, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand etc.,
AT 3.30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 cycle wheel landaulet with a pair of horses and Harness.
1 Horse with harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND TOGETHER WITH THE GINNING FACTORY ERECTED THEREON KNOWN AS "THE HORMUZD GINNING FACTORY" SITUATED AT MONJE VANAOOS TALUKA DARIYAPUR, AMRAOTI DISTRICT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Under instructions from the Surviving Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell at their rooms at Apollo Street, the undermentioned land with the Ginning factory, standing thereon and known as "The Hormuzd Ginning Factory" on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Manackbai wife of Heerjeebhoy Dhunjibhoy Mody under the power of sale reserved to the Surviving Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of February, 1918, and registered by the Sub-Registrar of Dariyapur under No. 1107 at pages 198 to 212 Volume 169 of book No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land and the Ginning factory erected thereon known as the "Hormuzd Ginning Factory" situate lying and being at Monje Vanaoos, Taluka Dariyapur, Amraoti District, Central Provinces admeasuring five acres or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 3 consisting of twelve acres and fourteen gunthas for which the Akar or assessment is Rupees twenty six (Rs. 26) and which said piece of land admeasuring five acres abuts upon the Kherat Road with the buildings on houses and factory standing thereon all which premises are situate at Dariapur Taluka Amraoti in the Registration Sub-district of Diariapur and are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the field of Hanmantrao Ramrao Deshmukh on or towards the West by the piece of land on which the weekly market is held on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the said Survey No. 3 and on or towards the North by the road going to Khetari and are in now in the possession of the mortgagor.

Together with all and singular the ginning machines, engines, boilers going gears, plant, tools, implements, furnitures articles and things now lying upon the said hereditaments and premises and upon the ginning factory standing thereon and known as "The Hormuzd Ginning Factory."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RAZORS, ESSENCES, SATTEENS, NEEDLES, BYNOCHRISMOL, PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC., ETC.,

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

6 pieces Grey shirting.
1 case Bertha wool.
2 Parcels Razors and knives (as per Invoice of George Butler and Co.)
5 Packets Buttons.
9 Packets Cropp Razors.
1 case Needles (as per Invoice of Foster Porter and Co.)
14 cases assorted Essences (as per Invoices of Stevenson, Howell and Co.).
1 case Byno Chrismel.
3 cases Bynol.
3 cases Allen and Hanbury food No. 1 and No. 2.
1 Bale Coloured satteens and fancies shorts ½ yard up.
1 Bale printed Pants 1 to 3 yards and up.
5 parcels netting cloth.
1 case containing one Gent's and one Ladies' Motor Cycle (2 stroke model kick start.)
On account and risk of Messrs. P. Victor and Co.
2 cases containing Photographic goods, Mark 4004, No. 109/10.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1922.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE of highly polished teak and black wood rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suit, single and double door almyrah marble top tables, show cases office writing tables, Revolving chairs, and fancy teapoys sweet toned phonographs and safes, etc.

Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by the Public Auction at their Auction Room at Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, 5th January, 1922.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FOURTH WEEK!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present
To-Night and To morrow
FURTHER 3 EPISODES
of the powerful Serial by Warner Brothers
(the producers of "the lost city")
"THE TIGER BAND"
Featuring the dare-devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
EPISODE 10
"TRAPPED"
EPISODE 11
"THE INFORMER"
EPISODE 12
"THE DEATH HAZARD"
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
To-night 5-30; 7;
8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
rst)Sandhurst Road.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION :

Mastan Talao ground, New Nagpada. (Byculla)

Grand opening night Thursday 5th January 1922 at 9-30 p.m.

Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.

From Friday and Daily at 9-30 p.m.

Our Grand opening night, etc.

T. G, SHELLAR B. G. SATHE
Proprietor *Manager.*

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
FIFTH WEEK Episodes 10, 11, 12
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Prices
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

A NEW YEAR "NOVELTY"
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
GERMAN OPERA
GERMAN DANCES
GERMAN DRAMA
A Picture Pleasing!
A Picture Beautiful
MISS BERRYLL
or
THE WHIMS OF A MILLIONAIRE
in which
The Celebrated GERMAN Actresses and Beauty
LYA MARA.
plays the leading role, with Her delightful Dances, in which
The "DYING SWAN DANCE "—is simply a Beauty A Treat you have never enjoyed.
NOTE.—Germany has made a mark in as other industries in the world. Here, see it in your favourite Cinema Line Just see
"WHAT A GERMAN PICTURE IS"
A Special "NEW YEAR" Week Novelty Picture.
See it at the
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Bombay's Newest PRINCELY Picture Palace.
Tram Terminus GRANT ROAD.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY:—Commencing at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND BANK HOLIDAYS
Extra Matinee Show at 3-30.
Prices :—Box (4 seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs. 2
Balcony Rs. 1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As, 12 6 and 3

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Thunderbolt Jack
GREAT WESTERN SERIAL.
SUPERVISED
by
BEN WILSON & JOE BRANDT.
You will sit with breath bated and pulse pounding at the daring spectacular scenes in this romantic, mysterious and sensational photo play.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
A Vivid Play of Saints, Sinners and Society
"The Devil To Pay"

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
in the latest Musical success.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The Merry Musical farce
"HIS LITTLE WIDOWS"
Booking at Roses till 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EMPIRE
Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARY PICKFORD
IN
AMARILLY OF
CLOTHES LINE ALLEY.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at : 6-0, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Latest Racing Topical
"Prince of Wales Cup."
COMING
Saturday, January 7th
First Time in Bombay
The Great Anglo-American Star
GEORGE ARLISS
in a irrestible, alluring and artistic play
"THE DEVIL"
It has created a sensation wherever shown.

THE EMPRESS.
Daily Change of Film Masterpieces.
TO-DAY at : 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS
FEATURING BETTY LEE.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and To-morrow a Specially Selected Photo-drama for this merry New Year Week!
"STRAIGHT FROM PARIS"
An equity production in (6 Reels 6,000 feet) Featuring the popular star
Clara Kimball Young
The Story is by Sada Cowan, the author of
"Why Change Your Wife?"
The Programme includes in 2 Reel Comedy
"ROMAN ROMEOS"
With Eddie Lyons and Lee Moran and the ferocious Christie Lion
Four Shows To-day : 5-30; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
New Churney Road.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A PATHE SUPER DRAMA
IN
THE RIDDLE: WOMAN
Do you know your own wife No man does. She herself is puzzled by the Conflicting moods of her own heart, where smolder the passions of a Sappho and where dwells the mystery of Mona Lona. But is not the very uncertainty of woman her greatest charm.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
THE SKY RANGER
PATHE SERIAL
TIMES:
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 30th Dec. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	100
" " Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot.	11 71
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21 50
New York 11 a.m.	18 10
(As known in Liverpool at.. closing time.) March ..	18 99
May ..	18 53
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Jan. ..	18 06
May ..	17 85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 30th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 27
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 24
April	..
May	11 08
June	..
July	11 01
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	19 37
Nov.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 30th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
December	10 31
January	11 41
February	11 39
March	11 39
April	11 31
May	11 37
June	11 15
July	11 07
August	10 93
September	10 68
Oct.	10 46
Novembers	10 36

Tone :—Wery steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 30th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	20 60
February	26 75
March	20 95
April	21 10
May	21 25
June	21 30
July	21 40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 30th Dec. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 50	Nominal.
" " Fully Good	8 00	
" " Fine	8 50	
" No. 1 Oomre, Good	8 80	
" " " Fully Good ..	9 30	
" " " Fine	9 80	
" Broach, Good	9 70	
" " Fully Good	10 20	
" " Fine	10 70	
" Scinde, Good	7 40	
" " Fully Good	7 90	
" " Fine	8 40	

MONEY MARKET.

London, 31st Dec. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	54 3/4
Far Silver spot	34 5/8
" 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Very quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd ultimo.	

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 3rd Jan. 1922.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York .. Jan. ..	18 33
Mar. ..	18 21
May ..	17 75
July ..	17 28

Liverpool, 3rd Jan. 1922.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. C.. Liverpool. Mar. ..	11 26
May ..	11 14
July ..	10 92
Oct. ..	10 28

London, 3rd Jan. 1922.

Telegraphics Transfers ..	1/4 1/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4 17. 0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/2 Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 4.

In accordance with 74 points lower reported in New York futures today the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 510 easier, and after touching Rs. 512 declined till Rs. 505 again advancing till Rs. 509½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 508. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 508. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 508 and closed at Rs. 509½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 451 and advanced till Rs. 456½ remaining Rs. 454 at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 441 and went up to Rs. 443½, the rate being Rs. 442 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 325 and March Rs. 340 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton had a quiet tone yesterday. Today on account of a drop of 74 points reported from New York we have an easier feeling.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 4th.

Fully Good Broach April/May, ..	509 1/2
" " Bengal Dec/Jan	320
" " " March	330
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	458
" " March	446

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4th.

F. G. Broach April May	508
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan... ..	325
" " " March	335
Fine Oomra's Dec. Jan	455
" " March	412

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 4th.

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good			
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab ..	367	347	332	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	474	459	444	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	504	489	474	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	489	474	459	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 3rd Jan, 1922.

Cotton	27604 Bs.
Wheat	1104 Cwt.
Linseed	721 "
Rapeseed	147 "
Gingellyseed	16157 "
Popyseed	166 "
Groundnuts	14951 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	14444 "
Myrabollams	3730 "
Cottonseed	39925 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2262 "
Jowar	216 "
Masur	36 "
Barley	3938 "
Bajra	9427 "
Coal	1692 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27-10-6
Bars gold forward 27-9-6
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27-6-6
Bars silver ready 88-0 0
Bars silver 1st settlement 87-13-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 87-10-0

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 31/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/8
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/16
Tone of exchange. Steady market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 347
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 367
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 357
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs 170
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 16.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 261
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 174
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 364
London gold ready sh 97-9
London silver ready d 34-8
London silver forward d 34-6
Tone of silver. Quiet. Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange S 4.21
French exchange Frcs 52.40
Italian exchange 98.50
Swiss exchange 21.70
Belgium exchange 54.90
German exchange Mrks 710

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/4
5 per cent War Loan 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loan due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68

SHARES.

Market closed quiet with Bulls anxious to clear out.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 120, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 21/8, Eastern 62.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2800; Alliance 360; Apollo 107/8; By Cotton 1275 xd; Bombay Dyeing 1670; Bradbury 1170; Cent India 4795; Century 1010; Colaba Land 2575; Coorla 320 xd; Crescent 605; Currimbhoy 1670; David 1530; Edw Sassoon 660; Fazulbhoy 1550; Finlay 1840; Ind Bleaching 227/8; Ind Malwa 647/8; Jamshed Mfg 575; Kastoorchand 1350; Kohinoor 3340; Madhavrao Sed 325 xd; Meyer Sassoon 402/8; New Great 925; New City 860; Pabani 1040; Pearls 1135; Phoenix 1150; Premier 250; Planet 340; Shapurji 388/12; Simplex 870; Swan 1410; Swadeshi 4620; Tata Mill 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 752/8; B Burma 487/8; B Burma N I 127/8 pr; Bt Burma Pet 11/12; B Tramway 130; B Steam 255; Bundi Cement 42/8; Ind Cement 320; Shivrajpur 31; Tata Iron Defd 222/8; Tata Iron N Defd 185; Tata Oil 82/8 and Scindia Steam 8.

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORP LTD.

At a meeting of Dirtctors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited held on 4th instant it was resolved to recommend a declaration of the following final dividends for the year ending 31st May 1921:—

Rs. 500 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 25 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 10 per share on 83,990 shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up).

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 3rd Jan 1922

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in		29 97
Temperature of Air	degrees	71 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	62 3
Dew Point	"	54 7
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 59
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	0 0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	82 3
Minimum do do	"	60 3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE,ENE,NW, NNW.
Movement o Wind do	miles	182

DAILY NEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Wednesday, the 4th aJnuary, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the southeast Punjab but light or moderate cloud has appeared in the north and south-west. Humidity is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi. Temperature continues lower than usual both during day and night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is below the average both during day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures continue below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central ndia West. —Skies are clear or lightly, clouded and the air is drier than usual at most places. Temperature remains generallly lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Raipur but they are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in excess and Khandwa.
at Akola and Raipur and in defect at Saugor

The Konkan.—Sikes are clear except at Mormugao where light cloud persists. Humidity is in excess in the south Konkan. Temperature is also lower than usual at Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri; Bombay and higher at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.82 ins. and Nizamabad 0.75 derabad.— Hyderabad reports 0.82 ins. and ins. of rain. The air has become damper in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan but continues drier elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and in defect at Bijapur; night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the Peninsula. Light cloud has also appeared in Sind. the north Punjab, Rajputana and Kathiawar. A fresh disturbance from the west is affecting the extreme north.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd January, 1922.

The western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain in Orissa. Rain has also falle nlocally in the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad nd at a few station in the Bombay Deccan and south Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the oBmbay Report are:—Hanamkoda Chital-drug one inch; and Kodaikanal two.

Temperature is lo wto west of line joining Bombay and Cawnpore and high over most of north-east India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 4TH OF JAN. 1922

Station	Temps. in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temps. in shade: Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Since 1st November to date	Rainfall: Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	68.1	54 4	7		10.22	+5.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..		..	..
Lask	76 8	57.0	29		2.74	+2 14
Muskat	74.3	3.0	75		1.65	+0 61
Do. ( )	..	..	..		..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	67 0	44 8	92		1.86	+1.06
Rawalpindi	58	35 2	89		5.89	+4.45
Lahore	68.6	39.8	91		0.44	—0.12
Hissar	65.6	37 1	66		0.25	—0 17
Ambala	61 3	34 4	94		1.43	+0 11
D Ihi	6 .2	5.0	61		0.13	—0.51
SIND P OVINCES—						
Agra	65.6	44 1	64		0 06	—0 42
Mainpuri	67.1	39.1	80		?	?
Jhansi	67.8	39.6	47		0	—0 47
Cawnpor	68 8	42.6	83		0.16	—0.58
Allahabad	72.6	48.6	72		0.06	—0.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jac bab d	62.1	38.4	83		0	—3.27
Kara	73.1	51.5	58		1.20	—.48
Ajmer	64.8	35.2	75		0.07	—0.44
Jaipur	66.0	37.1	58		0.11	—0.25
Kotah	69.8	44 6	42		0	—0.38
Mount Abu	57.6	39 1	58		0.02	—0.35
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL I DIA West—						
Bhuj	71.0	39.1	49		0	—0.13
Dwarka	73.2	2.4	46		0	—3 06
Veraval	76.6	52.5	32		0	—0. 2
Rajkot	72.0	40.5	98		0	—0.85
Bhavnagar Para	74.2	43.8	42		0	—0.27
Surat	78.9	50 4	41		0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	75.4	49.1	32		0	—0.18
Deesa	75.0	41.8	37		0	—0.19
Ne much	67.8	40.8	43		0	—0.39
Indore	71.6	40.6	34		0	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	70.5	41.9	68		0.34	—0 58
Saugor	70.2	46.6	41		0	—1.06
Hoshangabad	76.8	49.5	64		1.65	—1.08
Khandwa	77.2	47.1	44		0	—0.88
Akola	81.	56.0	52		0	—1.24
Amraoti	79.5	50.1	56		0	—1.20
Nagpur	5	54.8	62		0.56	—0.82
Chanda	77.1	55.4	95		0.05	—0.01
Raipur	74.1	48.5	85		0.57	—0.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.1	60.2	47		0	—2.54
Kat agiri	80.7	65.4	58		0.39	—0.47
Marmugao	82.6	72.1	74		1.34	+0.16
Karwar	86.6	71.8	92		1.39	—0.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	77.4	43.6	43		0	—0.86
Ahmednagar	84.5	51.5	30		0.01	—1.13
Poona	85.5	51.2	58		0.10	—0.59
Sholapur	84.7	66.9	88		0.37	+4.86
Bijapur	83.0	66.5	88		0.34	+5.59
Belgaum	83.8	58.2	80		0.31	+2 40
Aurangabad	82.7	70.2	86		0	—0 98
Nizamabad (Indur)	79.8	66.8	86	0.78	0.84	+.82
Hyderabad	80.8	65.2	92	0.82	5.21	+5 07
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.8	75.4	78	..	1.21	—2.14
Calicut	79.0	75.6	93	..	4.85	—1.18
Cochin	87.1	76.3	82	..	3 98	—4.10
Colombo	85.4	74.5	90	0 01	8 15	-10.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.7	72.0	86	..	3.25	—2.83
Bellary	87.1	64.2	65	..	4.29	+1.86
Cuddapah	92.0	75.3	85	..	.71	—1.89
Madras	88.5	8 3	84	..	7.01	-12.49
Bangalore	81.1	66.8	90	..	4.65	+1.5
Coimbatore	91 0	70.9	76	..	4.47	—0.30
Trichinopoly	88.2	72.7	86	..	4.95	—2.92
Negapatam	88.0	75.2	67	..	6.89	+1.21

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 4.

S S London, Elliot, Liverpool.
S S Peterton, Thomas, Barry.
S S Mashobra, Galgey, Karachi.
S S Chinkoa, Schleicher, Colombo.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Silver Shell, Johnson, Karachi.
S S C/Valancia, Brown, Calcutta.
S S Kristianiafjord, Thorn, Mauritius.
S S Dunslow, Neilson, Hull.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Mashobra for Antwerp, etc.
Steamer Karapara for Durban, etc.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

S S C/London :—The City Line steamer C/London, 3,566 tons, Captain A J Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Peterton :—The steamer Peterton, 3,189 tons, Captain E Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

S S Mashobra :—The B I S N Company's steamer Mashobra, 5,131 tons, Captain J H Galgey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Chinkoa :—The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain J D Schleicher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general of rice.

S S Silver Shell :—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Silver Shell, 3,430 tons, Captain Johnson, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S C/Valancia :—The City Line steamer C/Valancia, 4,538 tons, Captain J G Brown, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Dunslow :—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Dunslow, 2,354 tons, Captain J Neilson, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

SAILINGS.

January 4.

S S Helios from Bankok, Agents F F Campbell and Co—1 case piecegoods; 1 bundle silk; 1607 pieces teak squares; 144263 pieces teak scantlings; 8152 bundles teak scantlings; 78 pieces maiyang squares.

S S Feanktor from Moulmein, Agents Scindia S N Co—26280 pieces jackwood scantling; 1249 bundles jackwood scantling; 1592 pieces jackwood planks; 83681 pieces teak scantlings; 12703 bundles teak scantlings; 3894 pieces teak planks; 191 pieces teak planks; 2905 pieces teak squares; 4074 pieces teak posts; 83 teak posts; 3611 pieces teak post and planks.

S S Cafedonia from Marseilles, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co—1 case chemicals; 5 cases clocks; 14 cases drugs; 5 cases tinctorial herbs; 18 cases sanron; 1585 bags almonds; 3 cases ivory; 281 cases champaign; 62 cases wine; 1 case paper; 1 case pearls; 2 boxes pearls; 10 cases perfumery; 3 packages cheese; 5 cases confectionary; 1 case soap; 50 bags sugar; 6 cases cotton tissues; 2 bales cotton loom grees; 3 cases mixed tissue; 5 bales silk; 5 cases silk; 2 cases silk goods; 10 dol cigarettes; 2 cases specie; 2 boxes specie; 2 cases dollars.

EXPORTS.

January 4.

S S China for London—54 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency; 135 cwts m o p shells R H M Mowjee; 858 cwts groundnut Jan; Hollingsaurst and Co; 3191 cwts cotton Ralli Bros; 10 bundles lamb skin Mohmed Mubin; 31 cwts kismiss U Manilal and Co; 156 cwts cloves U Manilal and Co; 200 cwts casein flour C Jivanlal and Co; 8 bales wool carpets Grindlay and Co.

S S China for New York—31 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—6003 cwts ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co; 4031 cwts linseed Jake Bruel and Co.

S S Mushobra for Hamburg—110 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 550 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 400 cwts ground nuts Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co; 10000 cwts ground nuts Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Mushobra for London—63 bales cowhides R Allimohomed; 6 bales goat skin R Allimohomed.

S S Warturm for Antwerp—330 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Mushobra for Antwerp—100 cwts niger seed Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwts linseed cakes Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 1000 cwts myrabollams B Damji and Co;

S S Mushobra for Switzerland—2000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Mushobra for Ghent—55 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Tyne Maru for Antwerp—36 bales hemp A Chagla and Co.

S S Emlynian for Dunkirk—100 cwts mustard Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai—2 cases fox skin M S Ahmed and Co.

S S Lahore for Hongkong—300 bales cotton twist S J David and Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co; 500 bales cotton O M Kaisha; 248 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 24 cwts ivory G H Ramji; 1600 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton T M K Kaisha.

S S Kaga Maru for Yokkaichi—1200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co; 500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co; 500 bales cotton Nissin Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton O M Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka—600 bales cotton T M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Yokohama—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Kobe—1700 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 1200 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton Nissin Cotton Trading Co; 600 bales cotton O M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton D Hekowkkee.

S S Lahore for Osaka—800 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha;

S S Lahore for Yokohama—1400 bales cotton O M Kaisha.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues. ..	10th Jan. ..	m 7 49	25 6
		9 27a	27 0

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues. ..	10th Jan ..	m 2 22	21 0
		2 33a	16 6

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

REVISION OF SALARIES.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Revision of the pay of the assistant teachers in secondary schools and training institutions, assistant deputy educational inspectors, etc., in the Subordinate Educational Service:—

Government have been pleased to sanction the following revised scales of pay for assistant masters and mistresses in secondary schools and training institutions, assistant deputy educational inspectors, and demonstrators and assistants to Professors and Lecturers in colleges:—

I.—ASSISTANT MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

A.—Graduatets.

(*a*) *Men.*—(i) Ordinary time-scale—Rs. 70—5—120—efficiency bar—5—140—10—200.

(ii) Selection grade for 15 per cent. of the men's cadre—Rs. 200—10—250.

(iii) Special posts as indicated below on Rs. 250—10—300:—

(1) Head Master, Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay;

(2) Head Master, Surat Middle School;

(3) Head Master, Ahmedabad Middle School;

(4) and (5) First and Second Assistant Masters, Elphinstone High School, Bombay;

(6) to (8 First Assistants in the High Schools at Poona, Karachi and Dharwar.

(*b*) *Women.*—(i) Ordinary time-scale—Rs. 100—5—120—efficiency bar—5—140—10—200;

(ii) Selection grade for 15 per cent. of the women's cadre—Rs. 200—10—250.

(iii) Three special posts to be suggested by the Director of Public Instruction on Rs. 250—10—300.

B.—Undergraduates.

(*a*) *Men.*—Ordinary time-scale—Rs. 45—4—85—efficiency bar—5—150.

(*b*) *Women.*—Ordinary time scale—Rs. 55—5—75—efficiency bar—5—150.

(*c*) Government do not consider it necessary to sanction a special selection grade for undergraduate teachers, but they have been pleased to authorise the Director of Public Instruction to promote specially qualified persons in this class to the scales (including in special cases the selection grades and special posts) laid down for graduates to the extent of not more than 10 per cent. of the cadres of men and women separately.

II.—ASSISTANT DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

A.—Graduates.

(i) Ordinary time-scale—Rs. 70—5—120—efficiency bar—5—140—10—200.

(ii) Selection grade for 15 per cent. of the cadre—Rs. 200—10—250. L Edcl 278.

B.—Non-graduates.

(i) Ordinary time-scale—Rs. 70—5—120—efficiency bar—10—150.

(ii Government do not consider it necessary to sanction a special selection grade for non-graduate assistant deputies, but they have been pleased to authorise the Director of Public Instruction to promote specially qualified persons in this class to the scale (including the selection grade) laid down for gradutes to the extent of not more than 10 per cent. of their cadre.

C.—Duty Allowance.

In addition to the scale of pay laid down above Government have been pleased to sanction the grant of a duty allowance of 20 per cent. of pay to all assistant deputy educational inspectors, whether graduates or non-graduates, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 per mensem.

III.—DEMONSTRATORS AND ASSISTANTS TO PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

(i) Ordinary time-scale—Rs. 100—10—200—efficiency bar—10—250.

N.B.—Assistants to Professors and Lecturers will start in this scale on Rs. 150.

(ii) Selection grade for 15 per cent. of the cadre of the whole class, admissible only to assistants to professors and lecturers—Rs. 250—10—350.

2. Government have been pleased to direct that officers serving in Sind should start at a stage two above the minima of the several time-scales.

3. In applying the scale laid down above to existing incumbents, Government have been pleased to direct that the scales should be applied with retrospective effect, *i.e.*, the present holders will be started in their respective scales at the point indicated by their length of service, subject, however, to the following limits of increase over their pay on 1st March 1921:—

LIMIT OF INCREASE.

(i) On pay up to Rs. 100 40 per cent.

(ii) On pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 149 30 per cent.

(iii) On pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 199 20 per cent.

(iv) On pay of Rs. 200 and above 10 per cent.

If an officer is already in receipt of pay exceeding that admissible under the ruling laid down above, he will be started in the new scale on his present pay.

Further if in any case the pay of an officer calculated as above falls between two stages the officer will be started at the next higher stage.

Existing incumbents of posts on Rs. 200 and Rs. 180 who may be promoted to any of the special posts of Rs. 250—10—300 will be started on Rs. 220 and Rs. 210, respectively, in the selection grade of Rs. 200—10—250.

4. "In making new appointments as assistant teachers the Director of Public Instruction will be authorised to start a specially qualified person, whether a graduate or not, in the scale applicable to him at a stage not more than 5 steps above the minimum of the scale in consideration of higher qualifications or experience, and to give a certain number of steps in promotion when a person obtains a higher qualification while in service. Similarly, in making new appointments as Assistants to Professors and Lecturers the Director will be authorised to start a specially qualified person at not more than two steps above Rs. 150, the minimum of their time-scale, and to give a certain number of steps in promotion when a person obtains a higher qualification while in service. Rules regulating the grant of these increments will be framed.

These concessions will apply to existing incumbents when their positions in the revised time-scales are fixed, and to those who after entrance improve their qualifications."

5. An undergraduate already in service who obtains a degree will be given immediately the minimum laid down for graduates *plus* all increments that he has earned as an undergradute employee, the pay thus calculated being raised to the next higher stage if it falls between two stages.

6. The scales mentioned above will come into operation from 1st April 1921 (*i.e.*, for pay for March 1921.

LAHORE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

EFFECT OF FASTING.

A LADY'S TOUCHING STORY.

At the Main Gate of the Central Jail, yesterday evening, were to be seen large numbers of visitors, writes a correspondent of "The Tribune" under date Dec. 27. Some were there to meet their relatives incarcerated in that prison, others were the non-co-operators who had gone there to interview the leaders and there were good many spectators who expected to have a glimpse of them through the railings. Among them was to be seen a Hindu woman of about forty, wearing a shabby dress and holding something under her armpit wrapped up in her "duppatta." By dress and appearance she seemed to be an inhabitant of Lahore. She was sitting near the outer railings and was seen folding her hands to warders and the "Naib Darogas" of the jail. She was even seen following the footsteps of the head jailor down to the door of his residential quarters in suppliant picture with her hands folded. But no one among the crowd could say who she was, and why was she there. Every one was anxious to learn something about that mysterious Hindu lady. No one was able to guess rightly what was under her armpit. People were curiously watching her movements, when I was called up by the Assistant Jailor and led in to interview an under trial non-co-operator. The interview finished. I returned back and found the lady still standing at the gate. She requested me to help her in securing permission to get in. "Whom do you want to interview?" I asked. "I don't know their names," said she, "people call him Lajpat. Since day break I have been here making requests to all these persons to allow me an interview with my hungry sons. I have brought food for them and they would not allow me to give it to them." She produced from underneath her arm a closed brass vessel and showed it to me. "Here is food for them" said she, "should I take it back with me!" I looked at her face: tears were, in her eyes. She became silent but after a moment, recovering herself added, "I haven't taken food since two days, and will not take food till they are fed."

For a moment I had not the courage to answer. After a little silence I said, "Mother, it is growing dark and these jailors would not permit you to see Lala Lajpat Rai and others. I can assure you that they have taken their food and you should not observe fast any longer." I requested her to return to the city, but she simply said, "No! My sons are hungry, I must give them food!" I remonstrated with her and after much ado made her believe that they were not fasting but she refused to take her food back home. I assured her that each one of us would take a morsel of it from her hands and gave her a seat in the tonga and drove her home.—

MOPLAH REBELS' ACTIVITIES

NOTHING TO CONGRATULATE THEM FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

With reference to the resolution passed by the Khilafat Conference at Ahmedabad about Moplahs of Malabar and Maulana Abdul Bari's telegram to the "Servant" of Calcutta, Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, Madhavan Nair and three other Congress workers in Calicut write to the "Hindu" regretting Maulana's unfortunate ignorance of the actual affairs. They say the atrocities committed by Moplahs on Hindus are too true and there is nothing in the deed of Moplah rebels which true non-violent non-cooperators could congratulate them for.

PLAY GIVEN IN A PRISON.

SILENT AUDIENCE OF WOMEN.

With a prison chapel as its setting, the morality play "Eager Heart" was given before the inmates of Holloway in mail week.

In silence, for no applause was permitted, 200 women prisoners saw the beautiful production As it does not depend upon scenery, the play suffered little from its unusual surroundings.

In the chancel was erected a temporary stage. There were both orchestra and choir, and members of the "Incorporated Company of Eager Heart" said afterwards that the audience was one of the most impressionable and appreciative to which they had ever played.

Only a short time ago a film story was shown to prisoners at Pentonville. An organised endeavour is being made to bring prisoners in touch with the outside world.

This was not the first occasion on which such a performance has been given at Holloway Prison, and it is expected that another play will shortly be produced in the same way.—"Daily Chronicle."

A FAMOUS NOVELIST AND HIS WIFE.

DOSTOYEVSKY'S GUARDIAN ANGEL.

The story of Dostoyevsky's marriage is worth telling," writes "Claudius Clear" in the "British Weekly." "He fell into the clutches of a publisher who for an absurdly small sum bought the right to bring out a complete edition of his works, and also stipulated that Dostoyevsky should add to this edition a new novel of a certain number of pages, to be delivered on November 1 of the same year. If it should not be finished by that date Dostoyevsky would lose his copyright, and his works would become the property of his publisher.

A VERY YOUNG GIRL.

"He worked night and day till his eye was affected and an oculist forbade him to work. 'Why don't you engage a stenographer? suggested one of his friends. 'You could have dictated your novel to him, and he could have written it for you.' But the stenographer could not be found. There was only one competent person in the place, and she was a very young girl, and it was doubtful whether she would be allowed to go and work for a man.

"On the day when she went to begin her work with Dostoyevsky she regretted that she had no spectacles to put on her nose. On her way to her employer's she tried to imagine what this first session would be like. 'We shall work for an hour,' she thought. 'and then we shall talk of literature.' Dostoyevsky had an epileptic attack the night before; he was absent-minded. nervous and peremptory. He dictated the first chapter of his novel in a harsh voice. and complained that she did not write fast enough. made her read aloud what he had dictated, scolded her, and declared that she had not understood him. He sent her away much hurt. But she stuck to her work heroically, and Dostoyevsky soon knew that the Remington machine was a charming young girl and an ardent admirer of his genius. He appealed to her sense of pity. She saw him sick, weary, badly fed, badly lodged, badly served, hunted down like a wild beast by merciless creditors, and ruthlessly exploited by selfish relatives.

"She conceived the idea of protecting Dostoyevsky, of sharing the heavy burden he had taken upon his shoulders, and comforting him in his sorrows. She was not in love with this man, who was more than twenty-five years her senior. but she understood his beautiful soul and reverenced his genius. She determined to save Dostoyevsky from his publishers, and succeeded. She begged him to prolong the honors of dictation, spent the night copying out what she had taken in the day, and worked with such good will that *The Gambler* was ready on the date fixed by the publisher, who was much chagrined to see that his prey had escaped from the trap he had prepared.

"He began to think of marrying this young assistant, though he again was no more in love than she. It is probable that he would have hesitated long if a prophetic dream had not hastened his decision. He dreamed that he had lost some valuable objet. He was seeking for it everywhere, turning out cup boards impatiantly throwing aside useless things, which were strewn on the floor of his rooms. All of a sudden he saw in the bottom of a drawed a very small diamond, which sparkled so brilliantly that it lighted up the whole room. He stared at it in amazement; how could the gem have got into that drawer?

"Sudddenly, as often happens in dreams, he understood that the little diamond which shone with such lustre was his little stenographer. He woke, up very happy and deeply moved. 'I will ask her in marriage to-day,' he said. He never regretted his decision. She transcribed his manuscripts for fourteen years, and was to him as a guardian angel."—"Public opinion.

NEXT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

VOTERS' DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Somewhere about the middle of the current month a fresh election to the Municipality of Bombay City comes off. Several candidates and their agents are busy canvassing votes. That is to say, candidates are doing their duty in right earnest. Quite good. Correspondingly, the voters too have to do their duty rightly and satisfactorily to their conscience.

Of all the wards in the Bombay Municipality D ward is reputed to be the intellectual ward and consequently, to sit on the Corporation as a representative of this ward is considered to be an honour *per se*. D ward is usually termed the graduate ward since more than 30 per cent.of its voters are graduates. Hence an additional responsibility is attached to every voter—I mean the responsibiity of voting for the best candidate without taking into consideration the adventitious advantages of candidates and unaffected by any external pressure or influence.

Unfortunately, there is not a definite standard by which the best could be selected. In the absence, of a standard, he is the best candidate who will be the true mouthpiece of his constituents. That is to say he is the best who will conscientiously dischage the duties attached to his office and represent the grievances of his constituent in the Corporation and also safeguard their interest. In other words, a consicentious worker is the pest candidate. To be a conscientious worker one must have time, energy, willingness and knowledge of the work concerned. A practising lawyer, a doctor or a business man is not the right sort of person to sit on the Corporation, because they will have no time to attend to the business relating to the ward of which they are the representatives. Hitherto one who has a long purse has always succeeded. This should not be. It is the first duty of voters of compare the facilities for work of each of the candidates and then vote for the one who has the most of them.—Yours, etc.

"S"

UNIVERSITY IDEALS.

SIR A. MUKHERJEE'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The convocation of the Punjab University was held to-day in the University Hall when in the absence of the Chancellor, H. E. Sir Edward Maclagan who has left Lahore on tour, Sir John Maynard, Vice-Chancellor of the University presided. Unlike other years some of the graduates of this year showed want of manners by constantly interrupting the procedure of the convocation with shrieks and loud shouts of "Bande Mataram," "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" and "Sat Sri Akal." After degrees were conferred on the new graduates, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University rose amidst shouts of "Bande Matadam" to address the convocation.

In the course of his address Sir Ashutosh expressed his thanks to the members of the University for the opportunity they had afforded him to address them and indicated in broadest outline the scope of teaching in the University which it was his aspiration to see established. The University to be worthy of its name, said Sir Ashutosh, should be in a position to satisfy the requirements of all the students who would eagerly flock to her gates, actuated by various kinds of needs and desires. If the University was to fulfil its obligations to the nation, it must provide the students of genius with means and opportunities of obtaining all knowledge, all skill requisite to satisfy their intellectual aspirations. The University would flourish as a vigorous seat of learning if teachers in varied departments of intellectual activity would regularly contribute their share to the cause of advancement of learning. The University would languish if such contributions be long intermitted and it would die away as a centre of light, if research should entirely cease.

FREEDOM FROM FETTERS.

Continuing, Sir Ashutosh said "the University must be free from external control over the range of subjects of study and methods of teaching and research. We have to keep it equally free from trammels in other directions, political fetters from State, ecclesiastical fetters from religious corporations, civic fetters from the community and pedantic fetters from what may be called corporate repressive action of the University itself. A University must have fullest independence and amplest powers in working out its intellectual salvation. it cannot be saved from inevitable decay and destruction, if students allow the pursuit of their studies to be disturbed by extra academic elements. Do not imagine for a moment that I am an advocate of the doctrine that love of a man for his country should be in an inverse ratio to the education he has received. On the other hand I maintain culture which leaves a man without true patriotism is only one degree less miserable than that which leaves him without a God. Yet remember that to be full of enthusiasm and overflowing with criticism, without constructive skill, may be a sign, not of dynamic energy but of palsied enervation. The best learning is that which intensifies a man's patriotism as well as clarifies it. The finest education is that which puts a man in closest touch with his fellowmen. While, therefore, men whom a University sends forth to the world should, on the one hand be fearless in honest criticism of actions of those in authority and in stern disapproval of national wrongs, they should, on the other hand, remember that the fermenting activity of ignorance is incessant and that sobriety and self-possession constitute the price of social safety. Let the men trained by the University be leaders in a mighty movement to educate and elevate the masses, making them rational and powerful coadjutors in the task of social and political reconstruction and thereby help to banish passion and fanaticism from the field of politicals, leaving it in the exclusive domain of reason and judgment. They will then be seen marching triumphantly on towards that self-determination which is the bright height of our national destiny."

PRINCE OR PAGEANT?

"The Modern Review" in its January issue writes:—

"Anglo-Indian and Moderate Indian papers contain glowing descriptions of the crowds which gathered on various occasions connected with the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta. They also state that at the children's fete the seats were all filled with happy children etc, whilst it has been pointed out by Indian eye-witnesses that inspite of the attraction of the sweets the seats were very largely empty. Not having gone out to see anything we are not in a position to say anything either way. We wish merely to ask a few questions and make one remark. Were the crowds out to see and welcome the Prince or to see the tamashas—the pageants, the decorations, the races, the illuminations and the fireworks? Were the vast majority of the children Hindu or Muslem as the majority of the population of Calcutta are? Did the occasion of the visit of the Prince with all the decorations, pageants, illuminations. sweetmeats, etc, attract a fraction of the vast crowds which assemble when Mahatma Gandhi comes here without any pageant, etc, or when Mrs. Annie Besant came to Calcutta as president of the Congress?

If has been repeated *ad nauseum* that the Prince has not been brought out with any political motive. If so, why try to make out that the presence of the crowds signify loyalty to British rule, by which it is to be understood the bureaucratic Anglo-Indian rule?

The remark which we wish to make is that those who both observed the hartal and also went to see all the fun must be a disgraceful lot.

At the opium sale to-day one hundred chests of Benares opium were sold. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 4,58,000, the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,590, the lowest Rs. 4,525 and average Rs. 4,580.

DRINK PROBLEM IN INDIA.

MR. JOHNSON'S VIEWS ON PROHIBITION.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, who has just returned to this country after having been in India for ten weeks studying the drink conditions and the possibility of applying Prohibition there, gave his views on the problem at a meeting of the East India Association in mail week at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

No doubt aware of the presence of antagonists, his remarks were couched in a highly sarcastic vein, and produced severe comment from speakers who followed him.

Colonel Sir Charles Yate, M.P., said: Nothing could be more ridiculous than to accept the statements of Mr. Harkishen Lal as a representative authority on the opinion of the people of India in regard to the drink problem. So far as I can remember, Mr. Harkishen Lal was sentenced to be hanged for the part he took in the Punjab riots.

MR. JOHNSON INTERVENES.

Mr. Johnson: Yes, but Mr. Harkishen Lal is now Minister for Excise. (Laughter.)

Sir Charles Yate said Mr. Johnson had supported his claim that the people of India were in favour of Prohibition by referring to one small district in Ceylon, which had voted 1,316 for prohibition of toddy (tadi), the vote against prohibition being only 18. He was not quite sure, but he thought the population of Ceylon was something like five to six millions.

Mr. Duchesne said 'Ten weeks cannot by any stretch of the imagination be described as an excessive time in which to gather the opinions of 320 odd millions of people with their infinitely numerous and varying shades of religious and tribal opinion.'

WEAKENING THE MORAL FIBRE.

Mr. I. Thakor said no one could have better expressed Indian opinion than Mr. Johnson. He (Mr. Thakor) entertained no doubt whatever that the English Government had exacted revenue from the Indian people by propagating the sale of liquor, and thereby weakening the moral fibre of the nation.

A paper by Dr. John Pollen (formerly Commissioner in Charge of Customs for Bombay was read, which said: "Prohibition in India on the American plan would certainly prove a positive curse, and this curse would be accentuated by the interference and excited excesses of such as Mr. Ghandi's followers."

Mr. Johnson, in his speech, said the great leaders of Indians thought in India were teaching total abstinence and sobriety before the United States was discovered. There was not a single newspaper in India owned by an Indian which did not favour prohibition, and he did not know of a single public man in India who was not in favour of it and worked for it.

Mr. Johnson referred to instances of the infraction of the law regarding the drink traffic in India, especially concerning children, stating that on one occasion he saw potent liquor being served to a boy only eight years old. The people of India, he added, demanded prohibition.—"Westminster Gazette."

SWADESHI PLEDGE IN CALCUTTA.

NEVER TO IMPORT FOREIGN CLOTH.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Swarajya" wired as under Dec. 30:—

"All dealers of Foreign cloth of any variety in Chetla Hat have taken a pledge never to import or deal in Foreign stuffs, and have clung to their oath with great steadfastness. This splendid result was brought out by the local organisation of Volunteers of the Congress.

One Marwari, and another time a Bengalee, secretly imported foreign material. Volunteers, coming to know of it, used their persuasion, and got the defaulters to return the entire stock and to renew their original oath which they did. Now the whole town deals in Swadeshi cloth only.—

ERRATIC CLOCKS.

A correspondent writes:—

The Victoria Terminus is one of the biggest railway stations in India. It justifies the claim so far as the size, the length and breadth of the station and the number of very large and commodious platforms are concerned. The mail service, when compared with the sister railway companies, is, also, not badly conducted though the suburban traffic leaves much to be desired. But what arrests the attention of the passengers at the station most is the state of the big clocks which adorn the station. Each having been covered with a white sheet for a number of days, they lie, at least three of them for the last few weeks in the blessed state of indolence of "Under Repairs." The authorities have not yet seen their way to replace them even temporarily by ordinary clocks. Or may one inqiure if it is so very difficult for the station authorities to get them repaired soon specially in view of the fact that a railway station especially a important station like the Victoria Terminus is the first place where the necessity of a regularly working clock is most urgently felt?

Usual Proclamation parades were held in Kirkee and Poona, on Monday and were witnessed by fairly numerous gatherings of spectators at Poona. At the conclusion of the ceremonial part of the proceedings General Sir Skipton Climo presented war service medals to four recipients.

Opinions of the Day.

Gandhi and the British Government.

The "Bengalee":—But the most remarkable admission that was made by Mr. Gandhi in the course of the debate on the subject was that "to-day his hope of getting redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs through the British Government was ever so much greater than fifteen months ago." This indicates a welcome change in the view-point of Mr. Gandhi which at one time could discover no redeeming feature in the "Satanic" Government. After all, the British Government is not past hoping for when Mr. Gandhi entertains the idea of securing redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs through its instrumentality. What will his disciples and admirers now say to the faith that Mr. Gandhi has in him about the British Government righting these wrongs? The passing of the resolution on complete Independence would have made the Congress look small in the estimation of the world. It is all very well to slavishly ape Irish methods but Ireland is still far from the millennium even after more than eight centuries of suffering. We are not a little surprised to find that the Congress passed the resolution on civil disobedience even though Mr. Gandhi admitted as the result of the Bombay outrages that the country was not yet ripe for mass civil disobedience. Has the Mahatmaji so soon forgotten the lessons writ large on the recent happenings at Bombay? He recognises that civil disobedience is but another name for an armed rebellion, masquerading under a different guise but still he would have the country rush headlong into this catastrophic situation. True he makes a little stipulation in respect of mass civil disobedience but that is nothing, when we contemplate the bizarre consequences that are bound to follow from the course recommended. The Ahmedabad Congress has failed to survey the present situation in a calm, dispassionate and indicious spirit and the result is that its resolutions if acted up to, are calculated to land the country in terrible disaster.

The Congress and Constitutionalism.

The "Leader":—The Congress, whose greatest strength at one time lay in deep respect for constitutional principles, is now entering upon a course of action which can only bring untold suffering on those who may follow its decisions, and which strikes at the very root of law and order. The movement is attaining its logical climax and nothing we can write can prevent Mr. Gandhi from pushing on his experiment for bringing about a new heaven and a new earth. If he fails in paralysing the administrative machinery, as we venture to think he will, a valuable lesson will have been learnt by the country as to the futility of such subversive methods as are being advocated. Does it proclaim the success of Mr. Gandhi's movement of non-violence that a party which is in favour of violence should be trying to assert itself? The duty of all true constitutionalists at such a juncture is absolutely clear and that is that in the interests of the millions of simple and religious people inhabiting this ancient land they should offer the stoutest opposition to a general policy of disobedience of laws, whether it be violent or non-violent.

Independence.

The "Pioneer":—To our minds it is the most striking feature of the proceedings of the Congress Committee that Maulana Hasrat Mohani, the president-elect of the All-India Moslem League, should persistently advocate the deletion of those phrases in Mr. Gandhi's resolution which excluded the possibility of a resort to violence, and that though twice defeated, he should seize every opportunity of pressing his point by similar amendments, on the ground that his religion allowed him to take to violence in case non-violence failed. It is, of course, merely a recrudescence of the thought underlying Mr. Mahomed Ali's Erode speech, but it shows planily that the Khilafat wing of the non-cooperation movement has but little faith in the Mahatma's "Ahimsa" and bankers after violent methods to attain its ends. In brief, it is the writing on the wall which Hindu non-cooperators cannot afford to disregard unless they are prepared to witness the collapse of any pretence at a non-violent agitation and the triumph of the gospel of violence and bloodshed.

The Congress and Civil Disobedience.

The "Citizen":—The Congress has passed a resolution asking all members to concentrate their attention on civil disobedience, individual as well as mass. Public Meetings are to be held in prohibited places, volunteer bands are to be formed, and other forms of civil disobedience, to be determined in each Province, are to be resorted to. The Government should do two things at once; they should withdraw the special Acts and release all those convicted under them. By doing so, and by confining their action only to those who actually intimidate or use violence, they would deprive non-cooperators of the life-breath on which they live. A speaker at Ahmedabad thanked Government for providing them with an opportunity for practising civil disobedience; let the Government earn no such thanks hereafter. Of course, it will be quite another matter when aggressive civil disobedience is resorted to. Obviously the Government cannot keep quiet. Of course statesmanship can avert the catastrophe which will undoubtedly result from widespread disobedience of law. Mr. Gandhi is leading the nation to disaster and Government are helping him.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY BANK CASE.

EVIDENCE LED.

Before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Khushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi Merchant, with abettment of cheating in respect of Rs. 47,000 on the 20th May, 1920, 7th June 1921, and 22nd December 1920 being the amount of three cheques paid by the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Kemp, Bar-at-law with Mr. Bowen. Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, appeared for K. N. Banaji, Mr. G. T. S. Little, of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors appeared to watch on behalf of the Imperial Bank.

In opening the address for the prosecution Mr. Kemp said that on the 15th of November 1920 a defalcation was found to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. Before 1920 Soonder Rao Kanji was the Ledger-keeper of No. 8 ledger. Accused's account was looked to and it was found that he had three accounts, viz: (1) personal account in the name of Khushroo N. Banaji, (2) Hormazd and Co. and (3) General Order Supply Agency. In 1920 accused had changed the third account to General Order Supply and Foreign Trading Agency Soonder Rao was the Ledger-keeper in 1919 of No. 5 ledger and which increased names of customers from H. to L. Counsel then explained how cheques were cashed in the bank and then said that when accused's house was searched a type-written letter was found purported to have been written by the accused which said that he had given his property and life policy to Soonder Rao Ranji. Whenever he had to draw cheques he used to inform Soonder Rao who arranged about money.

Soonder Rao when he absconded wrote a letter to the Bank saying he had committed a fraud. He had advanced Rs. 15 lakhs to Banaji and Rs. 3 lakhs to Junas Kasam of Kasam Rahimtoola and Company from whom they should recover the money.

His Worship inquired if Rs. 3 lakhs from Junas Kasam had been recivered to which Mr. Kemp said he did not know.

HOW DEFALCATION WAS DETECTED.

Jean G. Richard examined by Mr. Kemp said he was Chief Inspector in the Imperial Bank. In November 1920 he was Acting Inspector at Karachi in Bank of Bombay. He was instructed to inspect accounts of the head office. At that time, viz. November 1920 there were 14 current Account Ledgers. He started examining accounts and totalled in No. 8 ledger in December. The total of the balance sheets in ledger No. 8 on 20-11-20. came to Rs. 35,49,210-15-1. He compared this total with the total of the Current Account Ledger balance. The total in the latter book was less by Rs. 15,18,000-0-1. In consequence of this he again checked the balances but nothing accused from this. He knew that the ledgers had been balanced on 15-11-21. with Current Account Balance Books. He looked at the total balances in the ledger as on 15-11-20. and found them correct. He applied the same test to the Current Account Ledger Balance and he found that balance on 15-11-20 was less by Rs. 15 lakhs. Under the date 15-11-21 in the Current Account Ledger Balance there was Rs. 28,371,15-7. He suspected some fraud and questioned Motiram Jayker the Ledger Keeper on the 2nd of December, and questioned him in regard on Ledger No. 8. Motiram made certain statement about adjustments of balance. Witness then reported the matter to the Secretary and enquired about Soonder Rao thrice, but was informed that he had left office at 2-30 p.m., since then he has not returned. In consequence of certain further statements made to him by Motiram he had him arrested by the police. On 4-12-20 he saw the accused in the bank and had a conversation with him in reference to his account. He said his Pass Book was not with him and that Soonder Rao looked after all his financial affairs. The accused also stated that he was not aware about his bank account, Bank granted loans and overdrafts to approved customers on security mentioned in Presidency Banks Act. For small loan against Government security a customer will have to arrange with the Chief Accountant. The Ledger-keeper has no authority to grant loans or over drafts. For larger loans customers might go to the Chief Accountant or the Deputy Secretary. Witness meant by larger loans Rs. 15,000 and upwards. Witness then received by post a letter from Soonder Rao on or about 4-12-21.

ASST. ACCOUNTANT.

John Jeffrey, Assistant Accountant, Imperial Bank, examined by Mr. Kemp said upto 2-12-20 he was Acting Agent, Bank of Bombay, Broach. He did not know the accused. He had been through the various accounts of the bank in connection with this case. The total defalcation amount to Rs. 16,80,000. He had examined accounts of the accused from 1915 to 1920. The account of 1920 was also examined by the Bank Auditor. Accused's closing credit account for 1918 was Rs. 292-2-3. In 1919 ledger appeared continuation of the same account showing Rs. 16,292-2-3. The figure 16 appears to have been added. The 16,000 added must be a false opening balance.

Further hearing was postponed till to-day.

SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makenji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.)

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Show Room:—230, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market.

Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RIOT CASES.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivesa, special Magistrate appointed by the Government of Bombay to try cases relating to the recent Bombay disturbances, Prosecuting Inspector Hurst charged one Abdus Samadkhan Mahomed Khan, a Khilafat Volunteer, aged 17 years with being a member of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to intimidate by criminal force or show of criminal Force the Police in the exercise of their lawful duty and to commit other offence and thereby committed the offence of rioting punishable under sections 143, 145 and 147 I. P. C. on the 17th of November last.

The facts of the case have already been given publicity to in these columns.

The defence of the accused was that on the 17th of November last, he went to see the bonfire of foreign clothes at Parel. He was there till 12-30 and then went home. He was not near the J. J. Hospital on that day. He therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

His Worship disbelieved the defence of the accused. He convicted him and sentenced him to receive 12 stripes.

SETTING FIRE TO TRAM-CARS.

Before the same magistrate, Inspector Fern, charged one Mohomedkhan Wazirkhan, a Muslim Volunteer, aged 65 years with being a member of an unlawful assembly and with mischievously setting fire to tram-cars causing damage to the extent of Rs. 45,000 to the Tramway Company on the 17th of November last.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the Prosecution. Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law appeared on behalf of the Tramway Company to watch the case.

Mr. Fredric John Honey, Station Officer, the Babula Tank Fire Brigade, said on the 17th of November at 10 a.m. he was at the Fire Brigade Station when he saw a large crowd gathered round outside the station. There were about 400 to 500 persons collected among whom there was the accused smashing and damaging the tram-car. The tram-car was stationery. He noticed the accused pull the rope of the pole and ring the bell. The crowd moved the car right up to the corner of the J. J. Hospital. After the car was pushed down, he noticed smoke coming out of the car. He made two attempts to put out the fire. He and his party were pelted with stones and beaten with sticks. He saw the accused in the crowd whom he knew since seven months. He kept tailor's shop on the Corner of the J. J. Hospital. About 2 o'clock with the help of the military he extinguished the fire. He noticed three cars being set on fire one on Parel Road and two on Babulla Tank Road. Later on he was called at the Nagpada police station.

Cross-examined by the accused the witness said that there were in all three trailer cars, two on Babulla Tanfi Road and one on Parel Road. The tram cars pushed towards the J. J. Hospital were almost completely gutted there was another tram car near his fire brigade station slightly burnt. He had seen the accused as a picket at the liquor shop between the Fire Brigade Station and the J. J. Hospital. He saw him picketing between seven and nine in the night for a month. He did not see the accused near his fire-brigade station between the 17th and 21st of November last. He next saw the accused at the Nagpada Police Station. In the evening of the 17th November he saw the accused and said to him that he would report his name to the Police. He saw the accused pull the rope off the wire. It was not true that the accused ever prevented him from going into a liquor shop. It was absolutely false that he reported at the Dongri Police Station that the accused ever molested him.

Lalshah Haidershah, a lascar in the Babulla Tank Fire Brigade, said originally he was in his room when a number of school children ran into it and told him about the incident. The crowd was armed with lathis. The tram car that was damaged was stationery and near his Station. He saw the accused in the crowd. He saw the accused climb up a tram car and pull the pole off the wire. He got into it and took the car to the J. J. Hospital where another car was on fire and the crowd followed it. As soon as the car was pushed the men of the Fire Brigade came up but were assaulted with sticks and bamboos. Some ten minutes later the military hurried to the scene and then the fire was extinguished. Three cars were entirely gutted. He knew the accused for about two months ever since the picketing of liquor-shops was started. He saw the accused picketing for three months.

Cross-examined by the accused the witness said he did not know whether the car was running by electric power, but he was aware that it was being pushed on by the crowd. Mr. Honey was also near the gate of the Fire-Brigade station at the time of the fire. The car that was pushed was saved from being set on fire. That car was there till 6 a.m. the next day. The police were there but they were assaulted by the crowd. He did not know whether the accused did anything besides picketing.

Jallaludin Shitukhar, P. C. No. 2218 "D" said he arrested the accused under instruction on the 29th of November at 8-30 p.m. at his shop at J. J. Hospital. He took him to the Nagapada Police Station.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness said he had not known him before.

Mr. Burjorji Shapurji Frazer, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company said that he remembered the 17th of November last. Between 10 and 11 a.m. he was at the Byculla Tramway Depot where he received certain information in consequence of which he went to the J. J. Hospital. He arrived there at 12-30 p.m. On arrival he noticed the police dispersing the crowds with baton charge which made him remove some cars but he could not remove the bogey trailer car. The car in question was on Parel Road. There were two tram cars on Mazagaon and Grant Road line. After the police fell back, he took shelter in the J. J. Hospital compound. At about 2 p.m. the crowd set fire to a tram car on Parel Road. The crowd pushed a car on the Mazagaon Road and brought it near the burning car on Parel. That car was set fire too. The same car that was near the Babulla Tank Fire Brigade was brought near the second burning car. He noticed three crowds at different places. After the advent of the military after 2-30 p.m. he asked for the help of the Fire-Brigade. One crowd was at the J. J. Hospital, the second was at the Babulla Tank Fire Brigade Station and the third crowd near the junction of Bellasis Road and Parel Road. The car that was pushed back was set fire in front of the Fire Brigade Station. In all three tram cars were burnt. The damage amounted to Rs. 45,000. He could not identify anybody in the crowd.

After the evidence had been recorded, Mr. Finan said that it was clearly established that the accused was a member of the unlawful assembly which set fire to the tram cars near the Babula Tank Fire Brigade Station between 12 and 2 p.m.

The Magistrate:—But may I know what is the case made out against the accused?

Mr. Finan:—The accused was a member of the unlawful assembly between 11 and 2 p.m. The accused, therefore is guilty of rioting. The tram cars were on fire at that time. One car was set on fire after the advent of the military.

The Magistrate:—But the charge of fire by mischief can not, under the circumstances, stand against him as far as the evidence goes.

Mr. Finan:—But, Your Worship the accused did commit mischief by smashing the windows of the tram cars.

CHARGE FRAMED.

His Worship, them, said that the accused could not be committed to the Sessions as the charge of fire was not proved to his satisfaction. He, therefore, charged the accused with rioting only.

DEFENCE OF THE ACCUSED.

The defence of the accused was that at 7-30 a.m. on the 17th of November last he was at Elphinstone Road where he remained till 12-30 p.m. as it was his duty there. He and his son returned and found that the Sassoon Mill was attacked at Suparibaug Road. Then, rioting was committed at Byculla, and he dispersed the crowd and reached home at about 3 p.m. when he saw two tram-cars on fire, one at Parel Road and the other at Grant Road side. One of the men told him that Price's route would be ignited by the buring car. and pushed the car aside. A man who had the key, took the car near the door of the J. J. Hospital and a banyan tree. He climbed up the car and applied the pole and took the car to the Fire-Brigade Stations. The police arrived and a Hindoo volunteer was deprived of his money and he took shelter in his shop. The police took a post at his shop. He opened the door and sat there. A European came and asked for water and treated the European and he subsequently treated other Europeans and the Police. This was at 9 p.m. It was for the exhortations of his leaders to keep the peace that he did all this. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

As the accused wanted to call defence witnesses, His Worship adjourned the case till to-day.

SETTING FIRE TO A POLICE CHOWKY

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Before the same Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Finan charged (1) Shinandan Pandu and (2) Rameshwar Satal with rioting and setting fire causing damage to a police chowky at Delisle Road on the 17th November during the recent Bombay disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the Prosecution and the accused was undefended.

Ramkarun, a Hindoo Sweetmeat seller said that at Byculla he saw a large number of Hindoos and Mahommedans removing the hats of Christians going along Byculla Road. That incident took place at about 4 p.m. He was in his shop at that time. There on the 17th November last at Delise Road was a wooden *chowky* near his shop which the crowd burnt. He did not know who burnt the *chowky*. He was subsequently taken to the Police Station to make a statement. He did see both the accused at the Police station.

Ram Sevak, a Purdeshi Sweetmeat dealer said his shop was situated at Delisle Road. On the 17th of November last he was in his shop at 10 o'clock. He saw a crowd pass his shop at that time. They were shouting and clapping their hands. There was a Police chowky there which was burnt. He did not know who burnt them nor did he know anyone in the crowd. He know accused No. 1. Accused No. 1 was his servant in the shop. He was preparing *Seov* in the shop and all of a sudden left it by the back door.

Oosmanali Hasanali, P. C. "D" 541 said. He was at Agripada Police station on the 17th November last. He made enquiries about the fire of the Delisle Road Police station. He arrested accused No. 1 and 2 ts they were found burning the *chowky*.

Inspector Barnes of the Agripada Police Station said there was a Police wooden Chowky on th ojunction of Haines Road and Delisle Road. It wa s used by Police sepoys on duty to sleep. It is valued at Rs. 1,300. On the 17th of November last that Chowky was entirely destroyed at about 11 a.m.

After the evidence had been recorded His Worship asked the accused whether they wanted to produce any defence witnesses, as they were to be committed to the ensuing sessions. They said they would make their statements in the High Court. Accused No. 2 said he was, at the time of the fire, working in his master—Gangaram's shop situated at Byculla. He wished to call witnesses named Dwarka Bania and Sunder Bahan.

His Worship committed both the accused to the ensuing Sessions to take their trial.

ALLEGATION OF MISAPPROPRIATION

At the Dadar Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Police Inspector Spiers, charged (1) B. L. Koshuria, a Sindhi, Assistant Engineer in Improvement Trust, and (2) M. B. Vaity, a Koli, Contractor, with misappropriation of Trust's cash to the extent of Rs. 13,052-1 in the month of June last and also for attempting to misappropriate Rs. 14,657-1-6 in the month of September last.

As the police wanted further time for investigation, His Worship postponed the case till the 20th instant.

The accused were released on bail of Rs. 10,000 each.

Mr Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Improvement Trust, while Mr. Kanuga appeared for the first and Mr. Mirajker for the second accused.

A PSEUDO NEPHEW OF LORD SINHA

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Haridhan Ghose (20), on the charge of cheating and theft.

The evidence showed that the accused who had passed Matriculation examination of Calcutta University and attended St. Xavier's College at Calcutta for two years came to Bombay in July last and passed himself as a nephew of Lord Sinha and a personal friend of Commissioner of Police, Bombay. He put up in the Y.M.C.A. at Girgaum and assumed the name of M. Chatterjee. Subsequently he got a post in the Army Navy Stores under the name of Harry Dan Ghose as an Assistant in the Sundry Department. When employed in the Army Navy Stores the accused sent a letter to the Army Navy Stores on the 20th August, 1921 in the name of M. Chatterjee and obtained goods to the value of Rs. 133. Subsequently he went to Matheran and put up in the Pinto Hotel and engaged a servant on Rs. 30 per month and all found, whom he sent to Bombay with a letter to the Army Navy Cooperative Stores purported to have been written by Lady Tata for a sweater, a dress gown and a gold watch, etc., valued at Rs. 336 which were delivered to the servant who brought them to Matheran. On the 10th of December the accused came to Bombay with the servant whom he gave a letter to the Army Navy Cooperative Stores for articles valued at Rs. 450. The Stores management in the meantime got information that the first order was not sent by Lady Tata, so they communicated with the police, who advised the Stores to execute the order, followed the servant who delivered the goods to the accused near Watson Hotel and arrested him.

The accused was also further charged with theft of articles valued at Rs. 910 belonging to Mrs. Chippfield in July last and found in his house.

Accused pleaded guilty to all charges and in view of his two previous convictions was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count making two years in all.

VIOLATION OF CINEMA RULES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Indravadan Mehta, additional Presidency Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Hurst charged Mr. K. A. Sethna, Proprietor of the Venus Cinema, situated at Parel, with violation of rule 21 of Cinematograph Rules 1921 for failing to exhibit trailer's certificate with two films viz., "Monkey Hero" and "Slippery Slickers."

When the case was called out, Mr. Sethna was not present in the Court; but Mr. F. H. Dadachanji, Manager of the Cinema, appeared and accepted all responsibilities.

The defence of the accused was that the trailer's certificate was not ready and as the films mentioned above were in the programme, he had to show them.

His Worship disbelieved the defence of the accused. He convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

CORONER'S COURT.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Ichhabai (27) wife of Vasanji Naranji Desai, Assistant Stationmaster, Mahim.

The evidence showed that for the past three weeks the deceased was suffering from pain and a slight fever. She was given by a lady doctor Mercuric Chloride tablets for external use. In her husband's absence she took by mistake two Mercurie Chloride tablets taking them as Quinine tablets. Subsequently, she began to vomit blood and was treated at home. She died on Tuesday.

A verdict of death from poisoning by Mercuric Chloride taken in ignorance was recorded.

DOMESTIC QUARREL ENDS IN TWO DEATHS.

Yesterday at about 11 a.m. information was received at Nagpada police station that a young Mohmedan Budhu (30), and his wife Ghasubai (20) were lying dead in their room at Ghelabai Cross Lane, Madanpura.

Enquiry showed that Budhu was suspecting his wife of infidelity and had frequent quarrels but nothing unusual had occurred. On Tuesday night they went to bed but as their doors were not opened next day till 10 a.m. the neighbours peeped into the room and noticing the ghastly scene reported the matter to the police who removed the bodies to the Morgue.

Colonel Sir Hereward Wake and Miss Carlton arrived yesterday at Government House, Bombay.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

BAPTY ROAD KATCHRA DEPOT

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. S. P. Silam and others stating that at the Bapty Road *Katchra* depot, *Katchra* was brought in lorries from other wards and allowed to lie there for hours together before it was removed, with the results that filthy smells emanated therefrom and vitiated the surrounding atmosphere; flies and mosquitoes bred there in abundance, the roads were spoiled and there was much noise. The applicants submitted that Kamatipura was already a dirty locality and the putting up of an incinerator and *Katchra* depot in that locality would be "adding insult to injury." They requested that the depot might be removed to some other locality.

The Commissioner in his letter stated:—

It will be remembered that this depot was originally located at Null Bazaar, and as that site was found unsuitable, it was decided to abandon it and to move it to Bapty Road, pending the construction of a refuse destructor on the latter site. I am satisfied by frequent personal visits to Bapty Road at all times of the day that no serious nuisance or inconvenience is caused to the neighbourhood. The owners of adjoining premises with whom I have conversed have suggested that any nuisance which does arise can be prevented by the erection of a wall on this side of the depot. The depot is only used in the morning for a few hours and no refuse is brought to it in the afternoon, the carts not having so much work as in the morning, making their afternoon trips direct to the Tardeo Flats. Work at this depot is generally finished by 1 p.m. It has also to be remembered that since the introduction of a motor service, a large reduction has been made in the number of carts in C and B—N Wards, as having a central dumping place, it has been possible to get much more work out of a cart than when it had to proceed to the Flats. Further more, it has also reduced to a minimum the unsightly spectacle of strings of refuse carts proceeding through the main and principal streets of the City with the concomitant hindrance to traffic. If this depot were abolished, we should have to revert to this old objectionable and antiquated method which would also cost considerably more than the present arrangement. I therefore do not think that it would be advisable to remove this depot especially as it has been decided to erect a destructor on this site. The nearest distance from the present Kutchra depot to the buildings on the opposite (north) side of Bapty Road is 73 to 77 ft., and not 15 as stated in Mr. Silam's complaint.

The Committee resolved to send a reply to the applicant in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

INDIA'S BLACKEST CRIME!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As reported in your proper of 29th ultimo, a newly born female child was found lying in a lane in Bombay. It was alive, its skull was fractured, it was taken to a hospital where it died.

As newspaper readers know, hundreds of newly born babies are secretly and brutally murdered in India as the result of enforced widowhood.

In most cases the horrible crime is committed so secretly that the murderers are never caught.

Sometimes, though rarely, widows who have murdered their babies are caught and then punished in courts.

The real culprits in such murder cases are not the luckless widows, but their caste tyrants who allow men to remarry as many times as they like, but expect all widows, however young they way be, to live as *desireless* as if they were stones!

If *Drive Justice—the* Law of cause and Effect is true, India must suffer terribly from *God's curse* as a punishment for the brutal murders of thousands of newly born babies.

I therefore pray that all the candidates for Heaven in this country way kindly earn the very great blessings trying to be abolish *Enforced Widowhood* custom which is the root cause of most of the brutal murders like the one reported in your paper of December 29 1921.)—Yours, etc.

LUBHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

THE BLACK HOLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—May I crave a corner for the following in your esteemed journal.

My correspondence in connection with the so called Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta published in your issue of the 7th ultimo seems to have arrested no attention as yet of any of your readers. The subject conveyed therein having the bearing on the public instruction of the generality of Indians An consequence of its being included in the curriculum of both primary and secondary education people are inquisitive to know any positive solution thereof. Will any of your patriotic readers well up in history, in the interest of his countrymen, kindly take the trouble to enlighten Indians on this most momentous matter? May I ask your learned correspondent Mr. B.F. Bharoccha also to be good enough to answer my query put to him in the aforesaid article?—Yours, etc.

A. RANDERI.

RANDER,
January, 3.

Official and Personal.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith arrived in Bombay on the 3rd instant and is the guest of Mr. U. K. Oza (Principal, Rastriya Shala), Karanjia Building, Grant Road.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, January 6.

The mail s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the outward mails of December 22, expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 7.

The s.s. "Chine," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The mail steamer Caledonia has on board the outward mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 4th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Straits, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Teesta" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th January.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a blotting pad from the Wyndham Lloyd & Co., Ltd., representatives of the Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of Singapore.

MEETING AT CHINCHPOOKLY.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee, Devi Savitri of Darjeeling will address a public meeting at Chinchpooky Jain Sthanak today (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies will be held in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall tomorrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when Shrimati Savitri Devi will address the meeting. All ladies are requested to attend.

A BENGALEE EXPRESSIONIST.

Mr. Dhirendranath Gangopadhyaya a well-known Cinema comedian and artist of Bengal is on a visit to Bombay. He has devoted several years to the study of cinema art and established the Indo-British Film Company in Bengal. Before he appeared on the screen he published an Album of "Expressions and Caricatures" in regard to which it was said that "His artistry ought to enkindle a desire for a closer acquaintance with a national characteristic that makes the Bengalee as interesting as the citizen of Athens in the day of Aristophanes."

Mr. Gangopadhyaya's greatest success as an actor was in the film. "The England-Returned," which caused quite a sensation in Calcutta. He intends, we learn, to start on an elaborate scale a company able to produce genuine oriental films in India.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING—1ST DAY

HANDICAPS

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The following are the handicaps for the next Saturday's races, Second Meeting, First Day:—

THE ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Wedding Ring 9/6; Hungary 9/6; Ilansinfried 9/6; Kurea 9/3; Eudoxus 9/3; Pretty Girl 9/2; Discussion 8/13; Divide 8/13; Star of India 8/13; The Lark 8/13; Little Cell 8/12; Quite Dark 8/12; Jack 8/9; Scremist 8/9; Principal Girl 8/9; Paragua 8/9; Day Spring 8/9; Lenny 8/9; Maeldune 8/8; Lover True 8/8; Fair Helen 8/7; Pompano 8/6; Floreal 8/4; Princess Illa 8/4; Balira 8/2; Broadford Bed Brauda Garth 7/13; Alian Brig 7/13; Little Trout 7/13; Double Win 7/13; Lady Cleopatra 7/12; Eager To 7/11; Stamford 7/8; Glenalton 7/7; Picket 7/5.

THE KIOSK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mametz 9/10; Belstead 9/6; Radios 9/4; Still Better 9/1; Royal Sign 9/0; Curator 9/0; Quarterly 9/0; Woltram 9/0; Idyl 8/10; Roser Tread 8/9; Amreado 8/9; Couplet 8/9; Ragazzo 8/8; Walhachin 8/8; Poseidon 8/7; Ugly Gosling 8/7; Ecclestone 8/7; Cape Clear 8/6; Soviet 8/6; Laodicea 8/5; Quartzite 8/5; Barsch 8/3; Simple Simon 8/3; Roncevaux 8/3; Sole Bay 8/3; Garrelle 8/2; Lwow 8/1; Flying Foo 8/1; The Whip 8/0; Durban 7/12; Saltpetre 7/12; One Too Many 7/12.

THE KIOSK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Flotelle 9/4; Golden Treasure 9/1; Gentle Saxon 9/1; Devil's Bridge 9/1; Anzio 9/0; Receiprecity 9/0; Hurdy Gurdy 8/12; Aughnacle 8/8; Polignac 8/8; Magical Mike 8/8; Gala 8/8; Fireflay 8/8; Porringer 8/8; More Trouble 8/7; Black Peter 8/7; Brown Fowl 8/6; Record 8/6; Caddy 8/5; Nantch Girl 8/5; Chert 8/0; Mim 7/13; Bill 7/13; My Motto 7/10; The Brat 7/9; Despicable 7/8; Maze 7/7; Lloyds 7/4; Strange Likeness 7/0; Niryana 7/0; Ethnea 7/0; Jolly Friar 7/0.

THE GARDEN REACH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sarfaraz 10/7; Sugar Cane 10/5; Red Lugs 9/5; Lord Grey 9/0; Sweet Apple 7/12; Tipster 7/10; Victrix 7/9; Black Friar 7/8; Ballv Apple 7/0; Crepe-de-Chene 7/0; Jipsy's Pride 7/0.

THE MAIDAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Martin 9/0; Victoria Cross 8/11; Rathave 8/11; Reconquista 8/10; Stepaside 8/9; Ho Ho 8/9; Chert 8/9; Hilda A 8/9; Mim 8/8; Spider Legs 8/8; Bill 8/8; Roidook 8/8; Cork Glass 8/7; Roseird 8/7; Charmio 8/7; Fife 8/7; Precieuse 8/6; Burma 8/5; My Motto 8/4; Kitty O'Hara 8/4; Squeers 8/4; Leven Bridge 8/4; Winning Way 8/4; Spanish Chestnut 8/4; Torchlight 8/3; Fine Times 8/3; Demon 8/3; Maze 8/2; Summer's Hope 8/1; Windsor Lady 8/0.

THE MAIDAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Troop Leader 9/0; Glenart 9/0; Corina 8/13; Rose Lydia 8/11; Beppo Star 8/10; Dara Bay 8/9; Sunny True 8/9; Mercury 8/9; Sensford 8/9; Leicester Square 8/9; Little Lad 8/8; Buff Mail 8/7; Fast Simon 8/6; Rags 8/5; Lussker 8/5; Irish Folly 8/5; Leading Girl 8/4; Smoke Wreath 8/4; Pommery 8/4; Glen Lussett 8/4; Golden Memory 8/3; Lough Corrib 8/3; Strange Likeness 8/2; Everywhere 8/2; Jazz Band 8/2; Luana 8/2; Paradise 8/1; Hugh Roe 8/0; War Rations 8/0; Ethnea 8/0.

THE MAIDAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

San Fairy Ann 8/4; Golden Rule 9/4; Fiasco 9/3; Revue 9/3; Aulivia 9/3; Whit Monday 9/2; Moon Flower 9/1; Legend's Double 8/11; Content 8/11; Better Hope 8/10; Avon 8/10; Scarlet Berrill 8/10; Cylarity 8/10; Lucky Carmer 8/7; Grab 8/7; Ethelwill 8/0; Norman Lindsay 8/5; Advisor 8/4; Sage 8/3; Devas Vale 8/3; Nirvana 8/1; Nosegay 7/13; Bugsand Lassie 7/13; Bachelor Girl 7/11; Belle Etoile 7/9; Maybole 7/9; Vanira 7/9; Sandifer 7/3; Rebecca 7/7; Wardenstown 7/3.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 5, 1922.

EGYPT AND INDIA.

It is, of course, too much to hope for that we in India receive adequate news from, or of, Egypt. But what little information is deemed suitable for our needs allows us to hazard a pretty accurate guess as to conditions in that unfortunate country. Having thrown off the mask of liberal intentions towards Egypt, Lord Curzon is now engaged in the pleasant task of coercion—in other words expressions of the just resentment of the Egyptian people is being answered by the application of Martial Law. Egypt is at the cross roads. Before her stretch two paths. One is the way of Ireland, the other that of India. Both lead to freedom though we believe India's way to be in the nature of a "short cut." We cannot at this juncture state definitely which path Egypt will choose. We can only hope for her sake that she will follow the road which India is taking and which Zaghloul Pasha, following Mahatma Gandhi, has advocated. And we fervently trust the provocative methods of the British Administration in Egypt will not lead a naturally impulsive and easily-inflamed people to express its resentment in violence which will doubtless be followed by an era of Black and Tan repression such as failed so ignominiously in Ireland.

In the meantime that section of the English Press which esteems Mr. Winston Churchill a good imitation of Napoleon and Lord Curzon our Empire-Builder, is at pains to justify the terms of the convention offered Egypt by the British Government. "The Near East" in mail week endeavours to prove that the convention "accords recognition to Egypt as a Sovereign State in alliance with Great Britain." The Moderate Adly Pasha's view of the convention was, however, a trifle different: "The draft confers on Great Britain the right to maintain military forces at all times in any part of Egyptian territory and places at her disposal all the ways and means of communication in the country. This constitutes occupation pure and simple, destroys every idea of independence and suppresses even internal sovereignty." After this consider Lord Curzon's sublimely altruistic declaration that "for Eyypt's interests as much as for their own, His Majesty's Government will continue unshaken in their aims as Egypt's advisers and trustees." What surprises the Eastern is the wooden-headed optimism of statesmen like Lord Curzon. Does the Marquis really imagine that a phrase such as that quoted above can be received anywhere in the East otherwise than by a derisive guffaw? Does he believe that the East like the Bourbons and the British Foreign Office learns nothing? Every intelligent Oriental's first retort to the Curzonian cant must be: "Who constituted His Majesty's Government trustees for Egypt? A trustee in the very nature of the position must be appointed by someone or body with authority to make the appointment." Far less lowering of England's good name would be an honest avowal of a determination to hold by the sword what she had won by false pretences.

The conference on the Near East settlement which, Lord Curzon devoutly hopes, will conciliate the Islamic world will doubtless ignore Egypt. But does the British Foreign Office cherish the hope that the Islamic world will be conciliated while England pursues a policy of ruthless imperialism in Egypt—however much that policy be camouflaged by canting references to England's divine mission of trusteeship? If there is to be repression and injustice in Egypt, the Muslims of India will not be conciliated by any concessions to the Khilafat claims upon which a Near East Conference of the European Powers may resolve. As Lord Meston says, Pan-Islamism is a spirit to be reckoned with and it cannot too often be repeated that Britain being the greatest Muslim Power should regain the friendship and confidence of the Muslim world. Lord Meston, however, imagines that what Egypt deserves is a generous treatment. What Egypt is fighting for is justice, pure and simple, and her inherent rights and it will not be long before she come into her own.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

From a financial standpoint the Corporation of Bombay has attained dimensions that might well excite the rivalry of the Ruling Princes of India. For the year 1922-23 the Municipal budget provides an income of Rs. 266 lacs against Rs. 213 lacs for 1921-22. At one bound it scales an altitude of 53 lacs. This astounding performance will startle the cognescenti when they remember that in the year 1888-89 the *total* income from all sources was 49 lacs. An increase of 53 lacs in one year against a total income of 49 lacs in the year 1888-89 must rouse the economic conscience of the dullest dullard in the city. In the year 1865 the income was 23 lacs. At the average rate of a little over a lac per annum it grew to 49 lacs in the year 1888, when the present constitution was devised. At the average rate of 2.6 lacs per annum it grew to nearly 99 lacs in 1907-08 when the Corporation was captured by the Harrison Caucus, openly espoused by the Anglo-Indians, and secretly by the then Governor of Bombay. From 1907 to the budget for 1922-23 we are face to face with the accelerated rate of over 11 lacs per annum with a record-breaking leap of 53 lacs for the budget year. This is the baneful result of the unscrupulous attack on the personnel of the Corporation by the Caucus and its success. It has opened the door for a class of men without backbone, and without the ability, industry, and devotion to civic affairs, which characterised their predecessors who established the great reputation of the Corporation for efficient administration. Sound finance is the key to success. This is what Lord Ripon preached and Sir Pherozshah and his colleagues practised and enforced. But sound finance is unattainable when the tenants pay the piper and the landlords and J. P.'s call the tune. In the absence of these giants the obvious remedy proposed over fourteen years ago by Mr. Baptista was the reform of the constitution by abolishing the fancy franchises, and giving a predominant voice to the tenants who are the real ratepayers. After a prolonged period of gestation, a fairly satisfactory scheme was evolved, but the Bill embodying the scheme is hanging fire because the landlords in the Corporation insist that the municipal franchise should be double the rental of the political franchise for the Provincial Council. Among the many mad or bad mundane movements, this appears to be the maddest and the worst of them all. However that may be, the Government must proceed with their Bill without delay, and insert in it a clause providing termination of the duration of the next Corporation within a year in order that the new constitution may come into force as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, the budget sacrifices the interest of the tenants for the benefit of the landlords, who are accordingly powerful in the Corporation, but who constitute a miscroscopic minority of the population of Bombay,—being scarcely 12,000 among, 12,00,000. It is well-known that under the Rent Act the landlords cannot transfer the burden on the shoulders of the tenants. This is, therefore, the opportunity to relieve the consumers of the town duties by obtaining the requisite revenue from the general tax. The old limit of 12 per cent. was recently raised to 17 per cent. at the instance of the Corporation, but the Commissioner has "deliberately limited the tax to 11 per cent., and budgetted for a deficit of slightly over 8 lacs." This offends against the primary canon of sound finance which inculcates an equilibrium between income and expenditure. Surpluses should not be frittered away in this fashion but utilised on improvements or amenities. By levying the general tax at the minimum of 17 per cent., the Corporation would obtain 56 lacs over the amount now budgetted for under this tax. But as so much is not required the tax could be fixed at 14 per cent., which would yield over 28 lacs, so that there would be no deficit and the Corporation would be able to dispense with the town duties which would relieve the consumers, who are the tenants, of the burden of over 21 lacs. We trust there are at least half a dozen Councillors who will propose this amendment to the recommendations of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee. The most deplorable feature is that the Commissioner is blissfully oblivious of the fact that his proposals favour the landlords and not the citizens of Bombay. This is revealed by his ingenuous assurance to "the Corporation and through it to the citizens of Bombay" that he will recommend "a reduced taxation on the earliest occasion possible." This is not the only occason when the interests of the real ratepayers are overlooked for the benefit of the landlords. In the Administration Report for 1919-20 it is stated that the property taxes yielded Rs. 17,95,141 against 13,20,317 of the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 4,74,824. Nevertheless these landlords in the Standing Committee lament "that we can no longer depend upon the elasticity of this source or revenue until more favourable circumstances arise to give an impetus to the building activities in the city, *or the Rent Act is repealed or amended in favour of the property owners.*" Such barefaced partizanship has the merit of being free from camouflage. The profiteers among the landlords did not pay heed to this hint to raise the rents; it cannot be read with pride and pleasure by the 99 per cent. of the tenant population including 999 Europeans out of 1000, who have no voice in the Corporation. The Commissioner will, no doubt, dance a more graceful dance when tenants play the piano.

The greatest beneficiaries of the policy of keeping all the other taxes at the maximum and the property taxes at the lowest limit possible are the Government, the mill-owners, and the Port Trust, who benefit to the extent of 5 lacs by keeping the general tax at 11 per cent. instead of raising it to 14 per cent. By the present method of levying the water tax at 4 annas per thousand gallons on Government properties instead 3-3/4 per cent. on the rateable value, the Corporation is making a gift of Rs. 78,000 per annum to Government. It is no doubt obligatory under the Municipal Act to levy the lowest rate per 1000 gallons for Government. This exceptional privilege should be withdrawn by legislation, and an amendment to this effect ought to be moved in the Corporation, to give full power to the Corporation to levy water tax by percentage on property or at whatever rate per 1000 gallons the Corporation pleases within the limit prescribed at present. As a rule, the latter is resorted to for augmenting the income in the case of house-owners. In the case of Government it acts as a rebate. The Port Trust is to be charged at the rate of 8 annas per 1000 gallons, whereas mills and hotels are to be charged at the rate of 12 annas per 1000 gallons. This saves the Port Trust Rs. 1,28,000 per annum. Why should the Port Trust be charged less than the mills and hotels of Bombay? One extraordinary feature is that Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Kurla, Vankola, Ghatkopar and Thana are to be charged 4 as. per 1000 gallons instead of last years' 8 annas "in accordance with the arrangement with Government sanctioned by the Corporation in 1921." We wonder what equivalent Bombay gets for this concession to her neighbours. At the rate of 3-3/4 per cent. on the assessed value many a landlord pays more than 4 annas per 1000 gallons. We should like all these anomalies to be swept away before the real ratepayers take their seats in the stately hall of the Corporation of Bombay.

Notes of the Day

More Secret Diplomacy.

The Washington Conference was, we believe, convened for the set purpose of encouraging the timid dove of peace to make this planet its permanent habitation—or at least to take out a ninety-nine years' lease for its nest. What the Conference has so far achieved is to increase so alarmingly the mutual distrusts of that bickering brotherhood—the victorious Allies—that it might have been the avowed object of the Conference to find ways and means to bring about another world war almost immediately. Indeed, if the Washington Conference does not conclude its sessions early we fear that a general conflagration is imminent. The latest tittle-bits of news is decidedly encouraging to this presumption. It appears that the Eastern Republic of China has developed the uncomfortable Bolshevik and Kemalist habit of discovering and giving publicity to Secret Treaties and proposals in which the Great Powers genially present each other with generous pieces of other peoples' territory. One such give, and take (especially "take") arrangement between France and Japan is alleged to strike quite a satisfactory bargain between the two high contracting (territorially, they seem rather to be expanding) parties. That the bargain is alleged to have reference to an exchange of property to which neither party has yet established a legal or moral claim is only an incident. But that the proposals should voice suspicion of American designs in Siberia has proved a trifle awkward. America is furious and apparently does not give much credence to French and Japanese denials of the existence of any proposals whatever. Nor, to be frank, do we. Indeed, we would be very much suprised indeed to find that every single one of the Great Powers now plotting against each other and the rest of the world at Washington has not made secret proposals to another—all of which may yet come to light. If the Washington Conference is to produce another Great War immediately, we hereby affirm Swarajist India's neutrality.

No Ring to Choose.

It is possible that the alleged secret communications between Japan and France which the American Press has unearthed are nothing but malicious forgery as claimed by Japanese and French official circles, but it is also possible that there is some substratum of truth behind the documents now revealed. It is asserted that the representatives of the Far Eastern Republic of China are responsible for the disclosures and that there is Bolshevik influence behind them. If this is so, the Japanese more than the French official circles are sought to be discredited by the manoeuvre, since French influence in the Far East is almost negligible at present. But the critics of the French Government are obviously trying to utilise the occasion to discredit French statesmen in the eyes of the American people the suggestion being discreetly thrown out that being caught red-handed in this latest act of treachery and discredited beyond redemption in the eyes of their American hosts, the French statesmen may sulk away, bag and baggage, from Washington, which has become too hot for them! But, even if every document which has been unearthed by the American Press proves to be entirely genuine, one fails to see what there is in it for the French statesmen to be ashamed—of—more than for the Japanses, or for that matter any of the tribe of European "statesmen," the hands of every one of whom are dyed deep in secret diplomacy. Are the British, Italian, and Belgian statesmen wholly innocent of secret diplomacy that they should stand aghast at the present revelations? The French and the Japanese can with every justification plead that they were obliged to enter into a secret compact of the kind, now revealed, because of the dealings of their "Allies" in other directions which were calculated to injure their interests in a material manner. For an impartial observer there is nothing to choose betwe n the rival "statesmen," be they French, British, Japanese or Italian. Not until secret diplomacy is done away with and open covenants are openly arrived at between nations, shall one set of statesmen be entitled to throw stones at others.

Mahatma Gandhi.

While a section of the British Press, among which we are sorry to include a few Liberal organs, are denouncing Mahatma Gandhi as a dangerous fanatic and anarchist in disguise and are hysterically clamouring for his head, there are, one is happy to note, some which have been able to retain their mental balance in the face of the lurid misrepresentation of the Indian national movement which is proceeding unchecked in Great Britain, and to appreciate the moral grandeur of the genius which is guiding the Indian nation at present. While most of the British journals claiming to speak about India have been at pains to foist the responsibility for the deplorable happenings of the 17th November and subsequent days on Mahatma Gandhi, the "Review of Reviews," which is now edited by Sir Philip Gibbs, has the honesty as well as generosity to acknowledge that he not only refused to profit by the difficulties of the Government but took the earliest opportunity to disavow all sympathy for and to condemn in unmeasured terms the manifestations of violence. Referring to what the "Review" characterises as the "remarkable confession" of Mahatma Gandhi, the journal observes: "The grandeur of his personal character thus shines out clearly in defeat, one recognises the same Mr. Gandhi who, in S. Africa, never profited by the foreign embarrassment of the Government to score a point." Most of the British journals which pose as authorities on matters Indian are too ignorant of the Mahatma's character and too much blinded by anti-Indian prejudice to see things clearly and appreciate at its true worth the nobility of the personality behind the Indian movement which bids fair soon to become an Asiatic, and, at no distant date, a world, movement.

Volunteers at Ahmedabad.

Every visitor to the Congress, Khilafat and Muslim League sessions at Ahmedabad must have been greatly impressed by the perfect discipline, extraordinary resourcefulness and high endurance shown by one and all of the volunteers, Hindu, Muslim and Parsi, women no less than men, numbering nearly two thousand, who were on duty day and night for nearly a fortnight and who contributed so much to the success of these sessions. No task appeared too low or too onerous for them and one could see that most of them were inspired by a lofty ideal of social and national service and a zeal which bordered on the spiritual. Young girls of tender age and belonging to highly respectable families could be seen standing for hours together in the mid-day sun in the exhibition grounds regulating the surging traffic with admirable tact and perfect good humour. Not a few Sadhus could be counted among the volunteers who served the guests in the Congress dining tents. No words of praise would adequately do justice to the service of the volunteers who controlled and directed the traffic the livelong day, during the business portion of the Congress week, on the roads. Both Congress and Khilafat volunteers shouldered the responsibility and the greatest credit is due to them. There was perfect comaraderie between the Congress and Khilafat volunteers. That no untoward incident occurred to mar the peace and harmony of the national week, in spite of the almost unbearable pressure of traffic, redounds in the highest degree to the credit of the entire volunteer organisation at Ahmedabad and the thanks of the nation are due to all these volunteers and their captains for their memorable services.

Bombay Government and Political Prisoners.

We drew attention on Tuesday to the lamentable lack of uniformity of policy in regard to the treatment of political prisoners in the various provinces. We were not then aware of any orders issued by the Government of Bombay in this respect, but hoped that they would not lag behind the authorities in Bihar and the C. P. We have, therefore, been amazed to learn since, from a very reliable source, that the Government of Bombay do not consider it desirable that orders for the differential treatment of political prisoners should be issued. The refusal throughout the country, hitherto, to treat political prisoners as first class misdemeanants, as is the practice in almost every civilised country, has been scandalous enough. But it seems incredible that the Government of Bombay, of all provincial authorities, should deem the removal of this scandal undesirable.

The Trap that Failed.

A few weeks ago we referred to an attempt made by the South African Union authorities to induce the Indian community to agree to a suggestion to send a deputation to British Guiana on behalf of the South African Indians to investigate and report to the Union Government as to whether British Guiana could absorb some of the Indian population of the Union. A mass meeting of Indians convened at Durban to discuss the suggestion has not only declared the proposed deputation to be wholly unnecessary; but has protested emphatically against any such deputation being sent from the Union either at the expense of Union Government or at the expense of any individual or society or body of persons and has also reiterated its emphatic disapproval of the so-called voluntary repatriation scheme. That the official move is but a trap set for Indians domiciled in the Union has been seen by the latter from the very beginning. They realise that once an Indian becomes a repatriate he will never be able to set his foot again on South African soil. The solicitude of the Union Government is not so much for a happy settlement of Indians abroad as for getting rid of them from South Africa by hook or crook. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Indian community should have seen through the game of the Government and should have refused to be taken in. The Government of India and the so-called non-official deputation which is proceeding to British Guiana from this country would do well to note carefully the attitude of our countrymen abroad in regard to this important subject.

India's Status.

That any Tom, Dick or Harry from South Africa should be at liberty to come to India and stay in this country as long as he likes, while an Indian visitor to South Africa is debarred from remaining in the Union for more than a few weeks is eloquent of India's position in the Empire. It is true "statesmen" like Mr. Sastri, after rubbing shoulders with brother-Dominion "statesmen" and being conferred freedom of British cities, are proclaiming to the world that India has acquired an equality of status in the great British "Commonwealth." But how unreal this much-advertised "equality" of status is and how Indians still continue to be the "pariahs of the Empire," may be seen from an incident reported in the South African Press. Two Indians, Pandit Iswar Dutt and Mr. Sain Dass, recently arrived in the Union on a purely religious mission at the request of the Indian community there. They were permitted by the Union authorities to stay in South Africa for just a month and no more. As the two preachers could not complete their tour of Indian centres within the prescribed time, the community made representations to the Union Government to allow them to stay in the Union for a further period of three months, but the Government flatly refused to accede to the request! And under the compact arrived at under the auspices of the Imperial Conference and acquiesced in by Mr. Sastri without a protest, the Union Government are perfectly justified in treating Indians in this manner! Only India is not in a position to reciprocate this treatment and is obliged to put up tamely with the shame and injury inflicted on her nationals abroad. Such are the blessings of the "new status" which India's "representatives" have won for her as a result of their labours at the Imperial Conference!

SECRET DIPLOMACY.

A CHINESE DISCLOSURE.

ALLEGED FRANCO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

Damaging effect has been provided in Washington by the publication of the alleged communications between Japan and France, covering proposals to act in concert through the Washington Conference respecting establishing a Japanese protectorate in Siberia, in consideration for Japanese support of French interests in the Far East and Russia. Copies of the documents giving the text of the correspondence have been issued by the delegation representing the Far Eastern Republic of China, which rules over a great part of Siberia. The East of Lake Baikal is under Bolshevist influence. The action promptly evoked unqualified denials of the documents' authentic city from the French and Japanese official sources.

Notwithstanding the French and Japanese description of the documents, published by representatives of the Far Eastern Republic, as a forgery and malicious fabrication, the uncomfortable impression has not been dissipated pending clinching of the evidence. The Americans, particularly, are indignant at the passages in the alleged arrangements about American designs in Siberia and Russia, while the French are most annoyed at the growing distrust in their policy, which is finding an outlet in plain speaking and biting cartoons in the American newspapers. It is even surmised that the French may take advantage of the newly fed atmosphere of suspicion to pack up and leave Washington.

PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS FOR JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

AN ALLEGED TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. at 12-15 a.m., Jan. 4.

Washington.—The China delegation has published the text of an alleged treaty between the Japanese army in Siberia and the Russian officers connected with M. Semenoff, under which the Japanese agreed to support with arms and money any offensive against the Far Eastern Republic. One clause states that when a stable Government has been established the Japanese subjects shall have preferential rights in Siberia for hunting, fishing, forestry and mining concessions.

REPAYMENT OF ALLIED DEBTS TO U. S.

RESOLUTION BEFORE SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 4.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Lewis (Republican) introduced a resolution instructing Government to demand repayment of the Allied debts, because the proceedings at the Washington Conference discussed the determination of certain debtor nations to incur large expenditure upon increased naval armaments. This resolution is believed to be directed against France.

Naval experts are making progress in the direction of securing an agreement over the question of replacements and scrapping of capitalships, and legal experts are busily engaged in drafting the naval treaty.

SHANTUNG MEDIATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 4.

Washington.—It is learned that the Chinese delegation has asked Messrs. Balfour and Hughes to mediate in the Shantung deadlock.

SOVIET ARMY MOBILIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

A report from Baku says that since December tenth, military trains have been moving through Azerbaijan to Tiflis. Three divisions of the Soviet army are assumbled in Batoum district, concentrating along the Turkish frontier.

JOHANNESBURG COAL MINES SITUATION.

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

Johannesburg.—The Strike Committee have decided to withdraw pumpers and others engaged on essential services in coal-mines alleging that the condition that there would be no attempt to run mines by native labour has been contravened.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

A SPIRIT TO BE RECKONED WITH.

MOSLEM WORLD MUST BE PACIFIED.

LORD MESTON'S REVIEW OF A NEW BOOK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 4.

Reviewing the book, "The New World of Islam" by Mr. Lothrop Stoddard in the "Evening Standard" Lord Meston says the moral of the book is that Pan Islamism is a spirit to be reckoned with. It cannot too often be repeated that Britain is a great Mohammedan power and it is worth much to us that we should regain friendship and confidence of the Mahommedan world. It behoves the British statesmen to be generous even to Turkey, if the plea is not too late, and particularly to Egypt. It behoves us, as soon as possible to allow Mesopotamia, as we allowed Persia, to settle her own affairs in her own way and we must persuade the Moslems in India to work with us for the political regeneration of India. The New World, of which Mr. Stoddard writes, will not emerge from Pan-Islamism. It will be the product of general liberalisation of the Moslem theory of life, a social and moral reform, and that must come from within and not from without.

INDIAN MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

BRITISH RECOGNITION POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 10 a.m. Jan. 4.

As a result of representations by Mr. Montagu and the Government of India the Committee of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom have agreed to postpone consideration of the question of recognition of Indian medical qualifications from February next to a later date, pending further investigation into the conditions of midwifery training in India.

ALTERCATION OVER GANDHI CAPS.

A MUSLIM SHOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3.

Regarding the recent incident at Dehra Dun, the Publicity Commissioner's press note says that in course of an altercation over Gandhi caps on the 24th instant, a Mahomedan youth was shot by an English youth. The injured man is expected to recover. The assailant who was arrested at once, will be tried to-day.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SON.

SENTENCED TO 8 MONTHS' RIGOROUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's son and nephew who were arrested for delivering speches at a Swarajya Sabha meeting on the 31st December were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PRINCE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

At the largest proclamation parade ever held in Rangoon in the race course this morning, the Prince of Wales inspected the whole Rangoon Brigade. The attendance of the general public was large.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales attended a garden party at Government House this afternoon, at which he had an opportunity of meeting the leading residents of Rangoon. Boy Scouts and Girl Guids of the city were assembled in the grounds and were reviewed by the Prince. Among interesting entertainments arranged was the display of juggling by Karens and a party of Burmese girls gave a dainty exhibition of dancing. The Prince dines with the members of Pegu Club and afterwards attends a dance in his honour to be given by the Rangoon Gymkhana Club.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION BY A BANK CASHIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Krishna Chandra Ghose, Assistant Cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, was arrested to-day on a charges of alleged criminal breach of trust, forgery and theft, of sixteen drafts on a London Bank to the extent of two lakhs and seventyseven thousands of rupees, detected by the bank authorities on the 30th ultimo.

IRISH TREATY.

HEATED DEBATE IN DAIL EIREANN.

"PEACE THRUST DOWN WITH A BAYONET."

MR. DE VALERA TWITTED FOR WITHHOLDING COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 10 a.m. Jan. 4.

Keen public interest was displayed in the re-opening of Daily Eireann. Large crowds gave the delegates a cordial welcome irrespective of their views. The session was held in the National University, walls of which were decorated with conflicting exhortations. Over a hundred resolutions passed by public bodies in favour of ratification have been lodged.

Mr. O'Connor, Minister of Agriculture, opposed the Treaty, which he declared was a step backwards. He demanded to know what guarantees Mr. Griffith had given to the Southern Unionists who were professed enemies of the Irish people, who would not have them placed on their necks. "This" asserted Mr. O'Connor, "is peace thrust down the throats of the Irish with the bayonet! It would be the deathknell of the Irish Republic for this generation." Mr. O'Connor derided the resolutions in favour of ratification, which, he said, had been passed by "farmers and suchlike" who had never done anything for their country.

Messrs. Pierce and Beasley supported the Treaty. They declared that the only alternative was chaos.

Countess Markieeviecz bitterly opposed the Treaty and declared that the Irish plenipotentiaries had been tricked. She denounced Mr. Griffith's overtures to the Southern Unonists, whom she described as England's garrison in Ireland and representatives of the capitalists who were grinding the people. She would remain a rebel as long as Ireland was not a free and independent Republic.

Mr. J. J. Walsh of Cork declared that ninety per cent. of the people of that city would vote in favour of the Treaty.

STORMY SCENES.

DAIL EIREANN ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

Dail Eireann adjourned after stormy scenes. Mr. Collins, interrupting the proceedings, said, he wished to make a suggestion with a view to avoiding division of Dail Eireann over the ratification of the treaty. Members angrily protested, but finally Mr. Collins, continuing amid fire of interruptions, declared that the treaty was inevitable as it has been endorsed by the Irish people. He, therefore, suggested that the deputies of Dail Eireann opposing the treaty should allow passage of the treaty and also the establishment of a provisional Government, but afterwards should, if necessary, fight the provisional Government in favour of the proclamation of a republic.

Mr. De Valera retorted: "Perhaps we shall do that if the treaty is ratified". The members mercilessly twitted Mr. De Valera for withholding his counter-proposals, Mr. Robins, member for West Meath, shouting "Ireland does not care two-pence for a Republic".

RIOTS IN BELFAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 4.

Dozens of armoured cars were brought up to Belfast last night to cope with crowds of disorderly persons who previously had looted a whisky shop. The cars had to run along the footpath in order to disperse the rioters, while soldiers drove back the crowds at the point of the bayonet, and fired over their heads. Several casualties were inflicted, including one soldier killed, as a result of frequent heavy volleys of rifle-fire.

CONCIL OF STATE.

THREE RESOLUTIONS ON AGENDA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

A a result of the ballot held to-day three resolutions will be placed on the agenda of the Council of State on the 25th January. The first will be moved by the Hon. Mr. G.M. Bhurgri recommending that all papers and correspondence in the possesion of the Government of India relating to the present unrest which have passed between the Government of India and Local Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the other, be laid on the table.

The second resolution will be moved by the Hon. Mr. Kale. He also intends to touch the present political situation, provided the discussion on the first resolution of Mr. Bhurgri did not debar him from doing so. He will move a resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to invite two Houses of the Legislature to examine the present political conditions in India and to suggest to the Government practical measures for meeting the situation in a satisfactory and effective manner. If however, Mr. Kale is debarred understanding order from moving this resolution, because of the same subject having been covered by Mr. Bhurgri, then he will bring forward his resolution for a committee of both the Houses to be immediately appointed to explore all possibilities of retrenchment and economy in national expenditure and to make concrete proposals regarding the same.

The third and last motion stands in the name of Hon. Mr. Ferrozeshah Sethna, urging an increase in the number of Indians in the higher grades of service of the Port Trusts and lying down of a definite policy in regard to the same for future.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S ARRIVAL IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 3.

Lord Northcliffe arrived at Ceylon, but great secrecy is maintained regarding his movements.

A HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION.

PROF. J GREGORY TO UNDERTAKE IN MARCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 4.

Professor John Walter Gregory, accompanied by his son who will be his sole European companion, will start on scientific expedition in China in March, when he will examine the mountain ranges in Cunnan and Western Szechuan in order to determine their relation to the Himalayas and the mountain system of South-Eastern Asia. The party will carry only sporting rifles and will depend on a Chinese escort for protection. The professor intends presenting the geological collections of the expedition to the Glasgow University, and the zoological and botanical collections to the London Natural History Museum, with some specimens to the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

CAPITALISTIC TYRANNY.

UNREST IN COALFIELDS

THREATS OF GENERAL LOCK-OUT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The unrest in the coalfields is causing nervousness in capitalist and journalistic quarters. The hartal of the 24th seems to be a fresh eye opener to them. A proposal is made, on the ground that drastic evils need drastic remedies. A General closing down for a month, on the analogy of a lock-out, is urged, so that labourers may starve and know to repent outwardly at least.—The "Swarajya."

CABLE ITEMS.

Seven have been drowned and five are still missing through the capsizing of the German steamer "Fehrmarn" in a gale in the North Sea.

Johannesburg.—Only the staffs and natives are working in the coalmines pending the result of a strike ballot.

Death occurred at his residence, Grand Hotel, Calcutta, on Wednesday morning of Mr. Montague Massey, one of Calcutta's oldest residents and many years a well-known figure in commercial centre.—(A. P.)

AGRA PICKETING.

2,000 VOLUNTEERS READY.

90 ARRESTS MADE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Jan. 3.

Agra started a vigorous Civil disobedience campaign to day. One Chunilal Kaliandas had imported foreign goods and Picketing commenced this afternoon. Eight batches, consisting of eleven men each were successively sent for picketing and were arrested. The ninth batch was picketing, when the shop closed. The whole bazar was full of men. Altogether ninety pickets were arrested today. 2000 volunteers and still a waiting their arrest. Perfect calm and order prevails.

61 ARRESTS ON WEDNESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Jan. 4.

Altogether sixty-four volunteers have been arrested by the police. They picketed the shop of Lala Kalian Das in Kinari Bazaar. Great excitement prevailed in the city and Lala Kalian Das has closed his shop.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS.

80 MORE ON TUESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

In spite of inclement weather the Congress Volunteers were out to-day and eighty arrests were made.

The third Presidency Magistrate to-day discharged Moulvi Wahed Hossain Vakil and another office bearer of Khilafat Committee who had been arrested under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

LUCKNOW ARRESTS.

87 ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3.

Eighty-seven volunteers were arrested yesterday and cases of several batches were heard by the City Magistrate inside the jail.

MORE DISTRESS WARRANTS IN POONA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 4.

A fresh batch of civil resisters picketed liquor shops to-day, the batch include Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor, "Kesari". They were taken to the *faraskhana*. The cases are fixed for to-morrow. One of the volunteers was taken after being handcuffed. Six from yesterday's batch have been fined and distress warrants issued.

PICKETING IN POONA.

A LADY VOLUNTEER SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 3.

A fresh batch of pickets picketed liquor shops to-day. The batch includes Mr. Gadgil, Secretary Congress Committee Poona. Some lady volunteers (ten from yesterday's batch) were fined. Distress warrants were issued. One was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

TRIAL OF A CONGRESS WORKER.

ACCUSED GETS 9 MONTHS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 4.

The trial of Mr. Majli, vice-President Belgaum Congress Committee, and a member of the All-India Congress Committee under Section 108 was finished yesterday within two hours. Six witnesses, of whom four were policemen deposed. Mr. Majli informed the Court he would refuse to take part in the proceedings beyond putting a statement. The prosecution put in translation of the police reports without calling even the translators. The public being requested previously to ignore the trial was conspicuous by its absence. At the close Mr. Majli put in a statement, declaring his unflinching adherence to the Congress flag and that Congress law should be obeyed.

The Magistrate delivered Judgement today. Mr. Majli refused to furnish security and was sentenced in default to nine months' simple imprisonment. Mr. Majli went to jail cheerfully. He has issued an appeal to the public requesting them to sink all their differences and help the national movement.

Proceedings under section 108 have been taken against Mr. Gokhale, Congress Secretary and Mr. Joshi of Pachchapur. The dates for hearing are fixed for the 11th and 14th January respectively.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S CASE

JUDGMENT POSTPONED TILL 7TH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Judgment in the case against Lala Lajpat Rai and three others which was to have been pronounced to-day, has been postponed till the 7th instant.

REPRESE... CONFER...

MAHATMAJI TO...

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It is understood Ma... Sir Hormasji Wadiya ... fied their willingness to ... ference called by Pun... and his friends in Bomba... instant.

GOLDEN TEMPLE A... OF TREASU...

AN OFFICIAL COMM...

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LAHO...

A communique says:—In view of ... proaching celebration of the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh on the 5th instant, Government has instructed its representatives, in the civil case now under trial, regarding the administration of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, to inform the Court that as the case does not come up for hearing till the 7th instant, Government is willing that the keys of the Treasury should at once be handed over to the Executive Committee of the Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee for use in the service of the Temple for the festival.

Should the Court, on hearing of the case on the 7th, decide to hand over the keys to the Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee, pending decision of the future management of the shrine, Government will raise no objection.

DISTURBANCES OF 1919.

COMMITTEE ENQUIRY RE COMPENSATION COMPLETED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

It is stated that the Committee which was appointed to consider the claims for compensation in connection with the disturbances of 1919, has completed its enquiry and that an announcement will be made shortly as to the compensation to be awarded.

MINOR ENGAGEMENTS WITH MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 4.

The District Magistrate has just issued the following press communique:—The special police killed nine rebels and wounded five at Parilli yesterday. The detachment of 1,39th Garwallis moving from Arikkad to Kundotti met rebels a mile and a half from Arikkod. The rebels were dispersed but casualties were unknown. One I. O. R. was wounded in this encounter.

NATION'S PROGRAMME.

MAHATMA GANDHI INTERVIEWED.

The special correspondent of the "Swaraj" writes from Ahmedabad:—

I interviewed Mahatmaji on the present situation, regarding the proposed truce.

Question:—What is the opinion of Lala Lajpat Rai and Motilal Nehru?

Answer.—As regards Motilalji, his opinion is contained in the latest issue of "Young India." Lalaji has asked me not to worry about those who are in jail.

Q.—Suppose volunteer organizations will not be declared unlawful in other provinces and public meetings will not be prohibited, then what should volunteers and Congress workers do, to get into jails?

A.—In their case civil disobedience can only be of an offensive nature. For this, they should wait till I have launched upon it. Meanwhile, they must go on organising the volunteers, must spin at least four hours a day, and produce at least one tola per hour, of even, twisted yarn of about 10 or 12 counts.

Q.—Should the volunteers picket foreign cloth shops and liquor shops?

A.—They may be picketted by people who understand their responsibility, and do it peacefully.

Q.—How long do you expect the struggle to continue in the new year?

A.—I don't know. In the present state, it may not continue for more than two months. We must be prepared for indiscriminate flogging and shooting by the Government from all parts of India. We must not flinch even then. The present struggle is not so much to right the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, much less for Swaraj. We are now fighting for the elementary rights of free speech and freedom to form associations, and on this question we expect Moderates and others to be with us. When this intermediate skirmish will be fought our way will be clear.

The Mahatmaji added that any Swaraj scheme must include the control of the military and the police.—"The Swaraj."

The Governor of the Punjab paid ... to the Raja of Faridkot on the ... after shooting and joining a garden ... evening. (a.p.)

...LL TEXT OF THE IRISH TREATY.

...LSTER'S OPTION AND SAFEGUARDS.

...of the Irish settlem...
...Cabinet Secretariat...
...ing forth "the Articles ...
...the 'Treaty between Great ...
...land signed December ...
...text is as follows :—

...ON IRELAND: OCTOBER ...
...ECEMBER 6, 1921.
...SH DELEGATION.
...eorge.
...
Lord Birkenhead.
Mr. Churchill.
Sir L. Worthington-Evens.
Sir Hamar Greenwood.
and
Sir Gordon Hewart.

IRISH DELEGATION.

Mr. Arthur Griffith.
Mr. Michael Collins.
Mr. Robert Barton.
Mr. E. J. Duggan.
Mr. Gavan Duffy.

SECRETARIES.

Mr. Thomas Jones.
Mr. Lionel Curtis.
Mr. Erskine Childers.
Mr. John Chartres.

Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, signed December 6, 1921.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

I.

THE IRISH FREE STATE.

Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, with a Parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, and an Executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be styled and known as the Irish Free State.

II.

THE CANADIAN MODEL.

Subject to the provisions hereinafter set out, the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government and otherwise shall be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown, or the representative of the Crown, and of the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State.

III.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The representative of the Crown in Ireland shall be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada, and in accordance with the practice observed in the making of such appointments.

IV.

THE OATH.

The oath to be taken by members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following form:—

I, ..., do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to H. M. King George, his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain, and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of nations.

V.

DEBT OBLIGATIONS.

The Irish Free State shall assume liability for the service of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom as existing at the date hereof, and towards the payment of war pensions as existing at that date, in such proportion as may be fair and equitable having regard to any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counter-claim, the amount of such sums being determined, in default of agreement, by the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire.

VI.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Until an arrangement has been made between the British and Irish Governments whereby the Irish Free State undertakes her coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland shall be undertaken by his Majesty's Imperial forces, but this shall not prevent the construction or maintenance by the Government of the Irish Free State of such vessels as are necessary for the protection of the revenue or the fisheries.

The foregoing provisions of this article shall be reviewed at a conference of representatives of the British and Irish Governments to be held at the expiration of five years from the date hereof with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share in her own coastal defence.

VII.

DEFENCE FACILITIES.

The Government of the Irish Free State shall afford to his Majesty's Imperial forces:—

(a) In time of peace such harbour and other facilities as are indicated in the annex hereto, or such other facilities as may from time to time be agreed between the British Government and the Government of the Irish Free State; and

(b) In time of war or strained relations with a Foreign Power, such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require for the purposes of such defence as aforesaid.

VIII.

STRENGTH OF IRISH DEFENCE FORCE.

With a view to securing the observance of the principle of international limitation of armaments, if the Government of the Irish Free State establishes and maintains a military defence force, the establishments thereof shall not exceed in size such proportion of the military establishments maintained in Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

IX.

FREEDOM OF PORTS.

The ports of Great Britain and the Irish Free State shall be freely open to the ships of the other country on payment of the customary port and other dues.

X.

COMPENSATION TO OFFICIALS.

The Government of the Irish Free State agrees to pay fair compensation on terms not less favourable than those accorded by the Act of 1920 to judges, officials, members of police forces, and other public servants who are discharged by it or who retire in consequence of the change of Government effected in pursuance hereof.

Provided that this agreement shall not apply to members of the Auxiliary Police Force or to persons recruited in Great Britain for the Royal Irish Constabulary during the two years next preceding the date hereof. The British Government will assume responsibility for such compensation or pensions as may be payable to any of these excepted persons.

XI.

ULSTER'S MONTH FOR DECISION.

Until the expiration of one month from the passing of the Act of Parliament for the ratification of this instrument the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall not be exercisable as respects Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act (1920) shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, remain of full force and effect, and no election shall be held for the return of members to serve in the Parliament of the Irish Free State for constituencies in Northern Ireland unless a resolution is passed by both Houses of Parliament of Northern Ireland in favour of the holding of such elections before the end of the said month.

XII.

ULSTER BOUNDARY REVISION.

If before the expiration of the said month an address is presented to his Majesty by both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland to that effect, the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall no longer extend to Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920 (including those relating to the Council of Ireland), shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, continue to be of full force and effect, and this instrument shall have effect subject to the necessary modifications.

Provided that if such an address is so presented, a Commission consisting of three persons—

One to be appointed by the Government of the Irish Free State;

One to be appointed by the Government of Northern Ireland; and

One, who shall be chairman, to be appointed by the British Government;—

shall determine, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland, and for the purposes of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and of this instrument the boundary of Northern Ireland shall be such as may be determined by such Commission.

XIII.

THE COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

For the purpose of the last foregoing article the powers of the Parliament of Southern Ireland under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, to elect members of the Council of Ireland shall, after the Parliament of the Irish Free State is constituted, be exercised by that Parliament.

XIV.

IF ULSTER ACCEPTS.

After the expiration of the said month, if no such address as is mentioned in article 12 hereof is presented, the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland shall continue to exercise as respects Northern Ireland the powers conferred on them by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, but the Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State shall in Northern Ireland have in relation to matters in respect of which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has not power to make laws under that Act (including matters which under the said Act are within the jurisdiction of the Council of Ireland) the same powers as in the rest of Ireland, subject to such other provisions as may be agreed in manner hereinafter appearing.

XV.

SAFEGUARDS FOR A CONSENTING ULSTER.

At any time after the date hereof the Government of Northern Ireland and the provisional Government of Southern Ireland hereinafter constituted, may meet for the purpose of discussing the provisions, subject to which the last foregoing article is to operate in the event of no such address as is therein mentioned being presented, and those provisions may include—

(a) Safeguards with regard to patronage in Northern Ireland.

(b) Safeguards with regard to the collection of revenue in Northern Ireland.

(c) Safeguards with regard to import and export duties affecting the trade or industry of Northern Ireland.

(d) Safeguards for minorities in Northern Ireland.

(e) The settlement of the financial relations between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.

(f) The establishment and powers of a local militia in Northern Ireland and the relation of the Defence Forces of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland respectively.

And if at any such meeting provisions are agreed to, the same shall have effect as if they were included amongst the provisions subject to which the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State are to be exercisable in Northern Ireland under article 14 hereof.

XVI.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Neither the Parliament of the Irish Free State nor the Parliament of Northern Ireland shall make any law so as either directly or indirectly to

Endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or

Give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status, or

Affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at the school, or

Make any discrimination as respects State aid between schools under the management of different religious denominations, or

Divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for public utility purposes and on payment of compensation.

XVII.

INTERIM PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

By way of provisional arrangement for the administration of Southern Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the date hereof and the constitution of a Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State in accordance therewith, steps shall be taken forthwith for summoning a meeting of members of Parliament elected for constituencies in Southern Ireland since the passing of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and for constituting a Provisional Government, and the British Government shall take the steps necessary to transfer to such Provisional Government the powers and machinery requisite for the discharge of its duties.

Provided that every member of such Provisional Government shall have signified in writing his or her acceptance of this instrument.

But this arrangement shall not continue in force beyond the expiration of 12 months from the date hereof.

XVIII.

TREATY RATIFICATION.

This instrument shall be submitted forthwith by H. M. Government for the approval of Parliament, and by the Irish signatories to a meeting summoned for the purpose of the members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland, and, if approved, shall be ratified by the necessary legislation.

SIGNED.

On behalf of the British Delegation.
D. Lloyd George.
Austen Chamberlain.
Birkenhead.
Winston S. Churchill.
L. Worthington-Evans.
Hamar Greenwood.
Gordon Hewart.
Dec. 6, 1921.

On behalf of the Irish Delegation.
Michael O. Coileann.
Art O. Griobtha.
Riobard Bartun.
E. S. O. Dugain.
Seorsa Ghabhain ui Dhubhthaigh.

ANNEXE.

1.

The following are the specific facilities required:—

Dockyard Port at Berehaven (a).—Admiralty property and rights to be retained as at the date hereof. Harbour defences to remain in charge of British care and maintenance parties.

Queenstown (b).—Harbour defences to remain in charge of British care and maintenance parties. Certain mooring buoys to be retained for use of his Majesty's ships.

Belfast Lough (c)—Harbour defences to remain in charge of British care and maintenance parties.

Lough Swilly (d).—Harbour defences to remain in charge of British care and maintenance parties.

Aviation (e).—Facilities in the neighbourhood of the above ports for coastal defence by air.

Oil Fuel Storage (f).—Haulbowline and Rathmullen to be offered for sale to commercial companies under guarantee that purchasers shall maintain a certain minimum stock for Admiralty purposes.

2.

A convention shall be made between the British Government and the Government of the Irish Free State to give effect to the following conditions:—

(a) That submarine cables shall not be landed or wireless stations for communication with places outside Ireland be established except by agreement with the British Government, that the existing cable landing rights and wireless concessions shall not be withdrawn except by agreement with the British Government, and that the British Government shall be entitled to land additional submarine cables or establish additional wireless stations for communication with places outside Ireland.

(b) That lighthouses, buoys, beacons, and any navigational marks or navigational aids shall be maintained by the Government of the Irish Free State as at the date hereof, and shall not be removed or added to except by agreement with the British Government.

(c) That war-signal stations shall be closed down and left in charge of care and maintenance parties, the Government of the Irish Free State being offered the option of taking them over and working them for commercial purposes, subject to Admiralty inspection, and guaranteeing the upkeep of existing telegraphic communication therewith.

3.

A convention shall be made between the same Governments for the regulation of civil communication by air.

LIBERALS AND REPRESSIVE POLICY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Liberals have spoken out. It appears they do not exactly know their minds. A great majority of them, however, are so genuine that a few months hence they will make up their minds. A Collector in the U. P. stated the position correctly. There is no room for an indefinite middle attitude. There are either friends of the present bureaucracy or enemies. The Liberals are at present neither. The Congressmen have declared themselves enemies and hope one day the Liberals would join them. By ceasing to abuse the Liberals, by letting them alone, by treating them with all possible deference, the Congressmen will, by sheer sacrince, compel their Liberal countrymen to decide rather to err with their countrymen than to be right with the bureaucracy. An ideally non-violent attitude towards our Liberal elders and brothers is absolutely necessary for achieving this end. The strength of for Non-cooperators lies in the complete co-operation amongst Indians. For having this it is also necessary to remove untouchability from amongst us. Mr. Andrews said there was no force on earth that could refuse the united demand of the Indian nation. But he categorically declared that the demand could not be unanimous so long as there was a single pariah, a single Indian whom his brother Indians refused to treat as his equal. The removal of untouchability must be the condition precedent to the assumption of a campaign of "Offensive Civil Disobedience." Given the removal of untouchability and as loving attitude towards the Liberals, the voice of the Indian nation will very shortly be unanimous and as such irresistible.

The Liberals are entitled to their own opinions. If in their opinion repression is going to lead the nation towards its ideal, they are entitled openly to support every step the Government takes, even without calling repression by its name. We crave leave to ask them, however, whether they desire the rushing of India by the "Black and Tans" and whether they have considered the contingency of their behaviour bringing on such an onrush. "The Black and Tans" were given the freehand before any attempt towards a truce in Ireland was given a chance of success by the present Cabinet of His Majesty. We are seeing a faint indication of the "Black and Tans" in the outrages and assaults on the volunteers and the occasional arrests of female volunteers. The tendency of certain police sergeants to give a glimpse of the methods of the "Black and Tans" is leronerated with the argument of "trying circumstances" by no less a person than Earl Reading the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England and the present Viceroy of India.

The acceptance of that plea by Lord Reading was not at all a surprise to me. But it was a surprise when the President of the Liberal Federation accepted it. The learned lawyer excelled the brick bat and bullet theory. I ask the Liberals if supporting the already excess loving police will not lead to some of them being converted into the "Black and Tans." I ask the Liberals if the Police are a mob entitled to retaliate? They are trained to control others and not to lose their own self-control. Are they not disciplined for keeping their temper? Even during their learning are they not paid by the people? After being paid by the people even for learning discipline, are they to be justified in losing their temper even with their paymasters? I ask the Liberals to think if any the least support given to the present tendency of the Police to attribute to themselves the position of masters will not convert some them into the "Black and Tans."—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

THE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The comments of your special representative on Mr. V. Patel's denial of a serious crisis in the Congress grounds on its opening day which is alleged to have been tackled by Mr. V. A. Desai with his wide Bombay experiences as the Captain of the Swarajya Corps, need to be regretted most, especially because the volunteer organization during the Congress Session was so complete and thorough that everything went on very happily in spite of the great onrush of the people in the Khadinagar day and night. If any special credit is due to any stray individual, then I could positively say that there were many known to me who had even saved human lives from the rushing gharries and motor lorries on their way through the Khadinagar. But these incidents happen in our city itself and they pass unnoticed for the reason that such occurrences come in often in thus unnecessarily making him the scapegoat might prevent such accidents as a matter of course.

Under the circumstances, the special mention of a particular individual as having rendered a signal service is at the least bolstering up a picked individual and thus unnecessarily making him the scape goat for a fruitless controversy.

I hope your special representative will try to reflect now at least on the feeling which should have prompted Mr. V. Patel in issuing an official contradiction in the matter, and visuage the unique and splendid work done by the regular volunteers during the Congress sessions at Ahmedabad. —Yours, etc.

VISITOR OF THE CONGRESS.

January 3, 1922.

CONGRESS WORK IN KARNATAK.

DUTY OF BRAHMINS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. KOUJALGI.

A representative of this journal, interviewed Mr. Koujalgi, President of the Karnatak Congress Committee, mainly about the Congress work in the Karnatak. After a passing reference to the dictatory powers conferred upon Mahatma, which he seemed to approve owing to the unusual atmosphere created by the Government, Mr. Koujalgi our representatives queries in this wise answered:—

Question:—What about the much talked of 'complete Independence'?

Answer:—I can say that 'complete Independence' is the birthright of every nation. But when we come down to practical politics, we have to weigh the strength and the capacity of suffering in silence of the nation. Under the circumstances in which the nation is working at present, I think it desirable not to bother ourselves with complete Independence. We must try to keep the door of the Congress as wide as possible.

Q:—Do you think that Karnatak is ready for mass civil disobedience?

An:—I am sorry to say that it is not. There are various reasons why we have not been able to push the Congress work to that extent.

Q:—When do you think Karnatak will be ready?

An:—When it has satisfactorily carried out the Congress work. I think four things are necessary before civil disobedience is launched.

(1) The dispute between Brahmin and the non-Brahmin must cease.

(ii) Untouchability must go.

(iii) The temper of the masses should be disciplined so as to avoid the least possibility of violence.

(iv) Extensive production of khaddar.

Q:—Have you not yet moved in trying to settle the differences with the non-Brahmin community?

An:—We have moved and we are always moving in that direction. Our right hand is always extended to them and we are trying to work the other. Resolution were passed in Navalgund and Gokak conferences requesting the non-Brahmins to come to a Round Table Conference, but in response came from the other side. Awakening is, however, there. The strenuous efforts on the part of the thinkers of the community, I am sure, shall yield good results, in the near future. The signs are already there, that United Karnatak, ere long shall take its due place in the building up of Young India.

Q:—What part should the Brahmins play in this connection?

An:—In settling the differences I am conscious, Brahmins have to make immense sacrifices. I trust that Brahmins will not grudge to make them in the name of the country.

Q:—In what particular ways should they work?

An:—In every way, they should give precedence to non-Brahmins in municipalities, and local boards and should leave free the Government departments to such of the community as may be hankering after service In no case should they oppose any movement conducted by them, but they should try to win them over by love, peaceful persuasion and exemplary self-sacrifice. Non-Brahmins, especially Lingayats are a very shrewd people, if they will, they are capable of leading a nation.

Q:—How will you work to remove the untouchability.

An:—In this respect again I look to Brahmins. They should realise their responsibility for criminally neglecting them so long.

Q:—I hope you have some definite line of action.

An:—Yes. We must try to give them free access to all public places such as offices, theatres, schools and public meetings. Attempts should also be made to introduce these people into the Congress organisations and other public bodies especially municipalities and local boards. No efforts should be spared in placing before them higher and holier ideals of life.

Q:—Have the committee met to settle the future line of action.

An:—We are going to meet very soon. We cannot afford to wait. Work is the immediate need.

Q:—What do you think about the Round Table Conference.

An:—If the conditions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi are accepted by the Government, I do not think it to be degrading to take advantage of it. Not that I hope anything valuable to come out of it. A Round Table Conference means the virtual acceptance of the power of the Congress on the part of the Government.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS

(Reuter's Special Service)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 4.

The League Association Football matches played to-day resulted as follows:—

THIRD DIVISION (Northern.)

SCOTTISH.

Darlington five, Ashington nil
Aberdeen one, Raith Rovers two.
Albion Rovers one, Morton two.
Clyde one, Celtic one.
Clydebank two, Motherwell nil.
Dundee nil, Hibernians nil.
Falkirk one, Ayr United one.
Hamilton one, Dumbarton one.
Hearts three, Saint Mirren two.
Kilmarnock two, Airdrieonians one.
Rangers five, Partick two.
Third Lanark nil, Queen's Park one.

(Continued from column 6.)

is an undoubted success. They cannot have Mr. Gandhi as well as a successful Conference at the same time. If they have Mr. Gandhi, there will be no necessity for such a Conference, of course leaders will think before they accept the invitation.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

THE ONLY WAY.

"GOVT. MUST MEET PEOPLE'S DEMANDS"

MR. KIDWAI ON JOINT CONFERENCE.

The following is a report of an interview given by Mr. Cashir Hosain Kidwai to the Indian Correspondent of the "Daily Herad," London.

As a result of the advances made by the Indian National Congress to the Moderates and the latter's dissatisfaction with Government's repressive policy a Conference of the leaders of all parties is being called for the fourteenth of January to discuss the present situation.

Q: What results do you expect from such a Conference?

A: I expect that we shall adopt an unanimous policy because I am certain that no Indian with the least sense of patriotism will care to associate with the present repressive policy of Government and will have, in one form or another, to non-cooperate with the Government.

Q: Will this conference of leaders lead to a Round Table Conference with Government.

A: Most probably, yes! non-violence being the non-cooperators' motto, the struggle cannot end but by negotiations at one time or other.

Q: Will the Conference result in a postponement of the policy of mass civil disobedience?

A: That dejends on the attitude of the Government. If Government persist in foreing a repressive policy then civil disobedience, as the only alternative to open rebellion, is a certainly.

Q: What will happen if the Round Table Conference is not held or, if held, fails?

A: In my opinion both these eventualities should be avoided as in either case chaos, if not anarchy, will ensue.

On the one hand all the leaders who can control the masses will be in prison and on the other personal grievances of the people will also be added to their political and religious grievances Besides the present Government have already ceased to rule the people with any moral authority. The policy of force cannot but end in chaos.

Q; If there is no *rapprochement* will those who advocate complete independence gain in strength?

A: Independence is already being declared by those leaders who are going to prison shouting: "We do not recognise this Government." The advocates of independence are gaining strength day by day. There is no doubt that the resolution advocating independence would have been carried at the Khilafat Conference, Ahmedabad, if the President had not ruled it out of order. And it would have been carried in the Congress if the influence of Mr. Gandhi, not as a Statesman but at a "Mahatma," had not prevailed. No doubt if the present tension continues and Mr. Gandhi does not go forward in accordance with the popular demand the position of Mr. Gandhi and his party in 6 months will be that of the Moderates to-day and Mr. Hasarat's party will gain the ascendancy.

Tell the British people that the history of Ireland is repeating itself in India, that they should be wise in time. This is the psychological moment to meet India's demands. It is the only way to avoid chaos and disaster."

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This morning papers contain an announcement that some non-party (a word without significance) politicians have decided to call a Conference of the leaders next week. The Venerable Pandit Malaviya is indeed a non-party politician. His signing the Congress Creed only the last week must at least is not worth the paper on which he has put his signature, irrespective of the facts whether heart was there or not. Mr. Natarajan is still, I believe, a member of the Council of the Western India Liberal Association. He is also a non-party Man. Good. Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar are still the Congressmen they were, the only difference between them being that the former still keeps his head on his shoulder while the latter has not yet recovered his Conscience from the Congress. There remains Mr. Bhargri, the only freelance. This is only by the way.

If such a Conference as suggested by me through the columns of the "Chronicle" were arranged before the abortive deputation waited upon H. E. the Viceroy, it might have brought forth at least a still born Child capable of being brought into life by oxygenation. Now that the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi have each spoken their mind, the Conference has but an *enfants perdus*, unless the Conference is prepared to deny Mr. Gandhi any right to speak in the name of the people of India. In other Words, Conference must do its work entirely ignoring Mr. Gandhi. What is the object of having a Conference of the Leaders "To consider the present Situation" is as vague as "Vacancy absorbing space and fixedness without a place." What is the *raison d' etre* of the Conference now? It is due to these non-party politicians first to inform the people with what definite object or programme are they inviting the leaders to meet. Otherwise much suspicion and shot will be wasted. The public are entitled to know it because they have a voice in the issue. To me it appears that it is highly desirable that a small but representative and influential deputation from him whether the holding of a Conference of leaders is worth having at all. In the circumstances one need not be surprised if the Conference ends in a fiasco. But if they do it without Mr. Gandhi, it

(Continued in Column 5.)

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

Disturbance And Firing At Firozpur Jhirka.

[The following report of Police firing which resulted in ten deaths and 30 or 40 persons being wounded has been submitted to us by Maulvi Lutf Ullah urf Abdul Bian in the form of a statement to which the Maulvi has affixed his signature. The incident took place on 23rd December and [illegible] messages relating to it were sent to all Papers including "Young India," which have been suppressed.—]

D/—26-12-1921, 10.30 a.m.

My name is Maulvi Lutf Ullah urf Abdul Bian. I come from Kiratpur District Bijnaur (U. P.) I am working on behalf of the Punjab Khilafat Committee in Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon. I am doing this work honorary. I have been engaged in this Khilafat work for the last two months.

About 11 a.m. on the 24th I got a wire from Delhi from Mian Mahomed Ali, President Khilafat Committee, Ferozpur Jhirka informing me of a serious disturbance in his village and asking me to go there. I received this telegram in Rewadi at about 1 p.m. The same day Secretary Khilafat Committee Ferozpur Jhirka met me in the Rewar Khilafat Committee Office. The Secretary of Jhirka came with two men from his village and told me the following facts of the occurrence in his village:—

"On the 23rd December about 4 p.m. Police at Jhirka arrested 15 persons including Secretary Congress Committee Jhirka, Lala Vasudev. Those arrested were cheerful and gladly proceeded to the police station with the Sub-Inspector. On the way flowers were showered on them by the public who followed their leaders in. After this short speech all arrested were crowd consisted of Hindus and Mahomedans and had increased considerably by the time it reached the police station. In this crowd a greater portion consisted of "Mews" a Mahomedan clan of villagers. At the insistence of the assembly Lala Vasudev addressed the public and told them to keep calm and to preserve peace under all provocation and to continue to preach Swadeshi and the use of Khadi. After this short speech all arrested were put in the lock-up. Then some people said that they should also be arrested as they were guilty of the same offence as their leaders who were being taken in police custody. Some tried to rush in through the gate of the police station. At this the armed police tried to push back the crowd. Gradually the people grew in numbers and became more excited and surrounded the armed police. The crowd also in its turn was surrounded by a number of policemen unarmed. Some people tried to disperse the crowd, and as this attempt was being made, some stones were thrown in the crowd. People still kept peaceful. The throwing of the stones continued resulting in some people being hurt. It is believed that this was the work of the police or some of their agents. Some young villagers in the crowd got excited and began to pelt stones to the quarter from where the stones were being thrown at the crowd. Others tried to stop these young men but could not succeed. Police then fired a blank volley on the crowd round the armed police. People dispersed. Those armed policemen then entered the thana. Those who were surrounded by the police were standing still. From the roof of the thana, at this stage, the police fired on the people. This happened about 6 p.m. After this the crowd began to turn back. When thus dispersing the people were fired upon by the police. The fire was also directed towards the streets to which people were going. This continued for many minutes. Ten persons were seriously hurt with shots on the head or the breasts. Others were badly injured. The number of these is about 30 or 40. The ten persons who were seriously hurt died on the spot. The wounded were taken to the hospital. The Doctor in charge refused to attend to them, saying 'You people oppose the Government and then come to Government Hospitals for treatment.' Some wounded returned to their homes, others remained there as they were not in a position to walk back at once. I do not know if these have been treated since. This took place at about 7 p.m. When the people had dispersed, the gates of the thana were opened and a policeman shouted for the dead bodies to be removed. People were afraid to approach and thus the corpses remained there till about 9 p.m. when relations of the deceased reached the place."

The Secretary Khilafat Committee says that he left his village for Gurgaon in a motor at about 10 p.m. and reached there at about 2 a.m. on 24th. He was accompanied by some others. A few went to Delhi and the Secretary then came to Rewari, when he gave me all the above details. I sent telegrams to all the papers including "Young India." Then started for Alwar to go to Ferozepur Phirka with the Secretary Khilafat Committee. We reached Alwar at about 1 p.m. on 24th December. We learnt there that the Alwar State had sent troops for help at the request of the Deputy Commissioner. We could not obtain any conveyance to take us to Jhirka. We left on foot. We were told that no one was allowed to proceed to Jhirka. Then I returned. We learnt from people coming from Jhirka that a large number of Mews had gathered there. Police had also reached the village from Gurgaon. I then left for Ahmedabad leaving others at Alwar. There is great excitement there. I have heard the above statement and it is correct.

(Sd.) MAHOMED LUTF ULLAH.
Kiratpuri.

A Letter From Mrs. Das.

It is with very great pleasure we print the following letter from Mrs. C. R. Das to Mr. Gandhi. In the absence of Mr. Das all of us were looking forward to the pleasure of having Vasanti Devi in our midst bearing Mr. Das's message to the Congress. But on the 22nd she wired that her presence was absolutely necessary in Bengal and requested Mr. Gandhi to arrange to do without her. Although, therefore, we exceedingly regret her absence on this occasion, we are reconciled to it by the thought that the days are such as require our keeping to our post at all cost whenever necessary.

Mrs. Das' Letter.

Russa Road,
Kalighat,
23.12.21.

Dear Mahatmaji,

I regret very much that I cannot come and attend the Congress. My presence in Bengal is absolutely necessary. We are fighting whole-heartedly in Bengal and we are determined to see the struggle through. I find it difficult to leave Bengal at this critical stage of the fight. The fight is going on not only in Calcutta but all over Bengal in all the districts. I hope you will understand my difficulty and excuse me. I hope you won't be inconvenienced because of my absence.

You must have known there had been some negotiations here in Calcutta between ourselves and the Government through Pandit Malaviya. Lord Reading summoned his Executive Council for this matter. You must have seen that an influential deputation waited on Lord Reading and asked for a Round Table Conference and you also must have seen Lord Reading's reply to the Deputation. There has been some correspondence with you also with reference to this matter. The Bengal non-co-operators acting on your telegram suggested certain terms to Lord Reading through Pandit Malaviya. The terms substantially were that the date and the composition should be previously settled. It was suggested that the Conference should be within the month of January and should discuss the three questions, namely Swaraj, Khilafat and the Punjab and other necessary questions. Names of 21 Congress leaders including Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew were suggested provisionally to represent the Congress at the Conference. The other terms mentioned in the telegram about the release and withdrawal of the orders were also insisted upon and it was suggested that if all this was done we should observe a truce and waive *hartal*. I understand Lord Reading did not accept these terms on the ground that his Council was not there and that Provincial Government have got to be consulted on some matters referred in the terms. In this connection you will also find that the Government of Behar have already issued a Communique practically on the basis of some of these terms. Lord Reading had left for Delhi, but he has not made any provision before he left for further negotiations on the basis of the terms offered. All this I write to you only to give intimation as to what happened here.

From Bengal you will find few leaders have been also to attend the Congress. We want all of them here for the fight that is going on here. That is why we could spare only a few. As regards the arrest of volunteers and the work done here you will get full information from my sister-in-law Shrimati Urmila Devi who has left to-night.

The Government has again remanded my husband's cause to 5th of January. The charge against him, I understand, is that he managed and assisted the Congress Committee and other like Associations. The object of the mand, as I understand it is in any case to prevent him from presiding over this session of the Congress.

As regards the non-co-operation resolution, if I may suggest, the clause referring to volunteers' pledge and their qualifications should be a little more broad-based. In the Bengal fight the co-operators and the non-co-operators have joined hands and fight for a common cause. We had here a meeting of our leaders on this point and they are of the same opinion.

I see that the fight is going on all over India, but I expect the fight will be a stern, long, and arduous one, and I am sure under your leadership we will march on to victory. Though myself and my husband will not be able to attend the Congress we shall be there with you in spirit. I wish you all success.

I am yours,
BASANTI, DEBI.

Another Gaol Letter.

District Jail,
Lucknow,
21-12.21.

My Dear Mahatmaji,

I have purposely refrained from writing to you earlier as I thought it was useless to do so in view of the very rapid march of events. My nephew Kishanlal is going to Ahmedabad to-day and I am giving him this note just to say that we are well and eagerly expecting the news that you have discarded the deceptive terms for our release and ordered a further concentration of effort in such directions as you consider suitable. My own opinion and the general sense of my fellow-prisoners here is that nothing has happened to induce us to reconsider our position. On the contrary everything has turned out quite nicely. There is no stopping now and we are quite clear that even a temporary halt will be most inadvisable. "No reduction in the triple demand" should be the only basis of any negotiations which might be opened. There may of course be variations in the *modus operandi* of satisfying the triple demand but no giving away the principle. It is impossible to go into details but you will understand how my mind is working from what I have said.

The security of the *Independent* has been confiscated and a fresh security of Rs 10,000 demanded. It is no use throwing away money by furnishing this additional security, as it is bound to be confiscated soon after it is found. I am therefore directing the suspension of the paper for the time being and have telephoned to Mahadev to come here on his way to Ahmedabad for a short talk. If Mahadev or Devdas comes shall give him a longer message.

Yours sincerely,
MOTILAL NEHRU.

"So Pleasant To Go To Jail."

(Letter from Mr. C. Rajagopalchari).

SALEM, 18th Oct., 1921.

My Dear Mahatmaji,

I appeared before the Vellore Magistrate on 15th. He took my admission but insisted on taking evidence. He examined one witness and adjourned the further proceedings to to-morrow. I am going there to-night. He did not remand me to custody though I refused signing any undertaking to appear.

I had your letters and telegrams. It is so pleasant to go to Jail. When I realise your anxiety and your loneliness now, I feel guilty of having deserted you. I hope you will pardon me. It came about unsought.

I am full of hope if only the Government will go on without relaxing their policy. The Moderates have begun to stir and are asking for conferences. I feel the step is a little premature. A compromise or conference now cannot bring us much. Our sacrifices have been too little yet for anything big to come out of a settlement now.

You are all alone now, but God is in you on our behalf and you will be strong. Our programme should not be disturbed in the least except for the addition of Civil Disobedience. All of us being in jail, I believe the elements of moderation will try their best to get the struggle made less acute. But any modification now is death. There is a fresh impetus and strength everywhere now and Civil Disobedience seems very hopeful.

Dr. Rajan will go to Ahmedabad. He will go on with the work here.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act gave us such a beautiful opportunity for quiet clean resistance. The Madras Government saw this apparently and has stopped notifying though it he obtained an extension of the Act to the Province.

English soldiers that return from Moplah country with whom I have had casual talks say that the Moplahs have been driven into two big hills, which the troops have arranged completely to blockade. They expect to starve them out before the end of a month more. There is no ideas of truce. It is a fight to the finish.

Mrs. Joseph writes from Allahabad. She says Joseph is happy in Agra Jail. She does not know what she should do. Perhaps some time you may find time to write to her and advise.

Yours sincerely,
C. RAJAGOPALCHARI.

More About The Conference Proposal.

The following telegram has been received from members of the United Provinces Congress Committee who are undergoing their sentence in the Agra Jail.

"We agree with your views regarding Round Table Conference."

Another telegram on the same subject from Durban (South Africa) has been received by Mr. Gandhi:—

"India's future depends on your firmness. Any weakness will destroy us. Many Irish and Indian settlements were abortive. Power of Indian Civil Service must be destroyed. Nothing short of complete Home Rule is our birthright. Wish Congress success. Rustomji."

Mr. Rajagopalchari also expressed a similar opinion to a representative of the *Andhra Patrika* when the latter interviewed him at Vellore on the 20th:—

"I think the conference would be premature now. We have just shown that we are not terror-struck by repression. We have not gone further and undertaken enough suffering to be able to command sufficiently good terms in any negotiations to be entered into now, Government has realised that we are not to be terrorised and is therefore quietly withdrawing from the position as can be seen from the Policy announced in Madras, Behar, and Orissa. Seeing that the Moderates have shown a tendency to withdraw their support, Government would like to enter into negotiations at once. The moderates and other conservative elements have not sufficient faith in our capacity for this struggle and are therefore inclined to force premature negotiations. My own opinion is that we should win a few more battles before entering into any armistice.

A Poona message of Jan. 3 says:—A fire broke out midnight last night in a building in the compound of the Indian Station Hospital at Ghorpuri, but beyond destroying the structure none of the inmates were injured. The Police Fire Manuals were able to extinguish flames by 4 a.m. and so prevented them from spreading.

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Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organization),
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S,
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.

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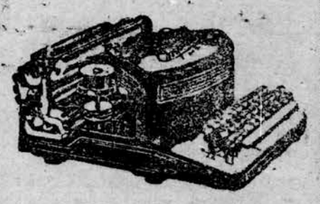

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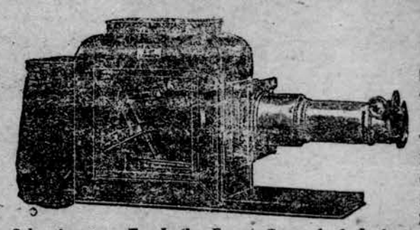

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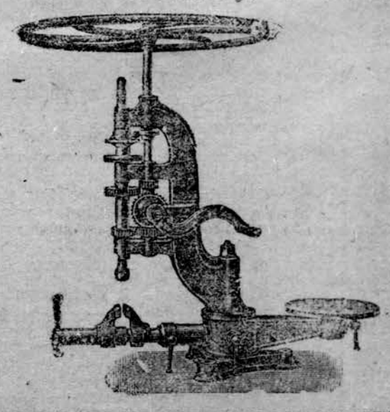

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